FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 JANUARY 1984

Lebanon

Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb again came under fire and the Army responded with "appropriate" weapons, according to Beirut radio. The Progressive Socialist Party's new clandestine radio, the Voice of Truth, reported "fierce clashes" on the Khaldah-'Aramun axis, where the Army and Phalangists were attempting to advance.

In the south, Israeli troops surrounded the 'Ayn al-Hilwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon and arrested a number of its inhabitants in operations described by IDF sources as "intended to counter terrorist activities," according to AFP.

Israel-Jordan

Israel has apologized to Jordan for the "mistaken" wounding of three Jordanians by IDF soldiers who "suspected them of being terrorists," Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, an IDF spokesman confirmed that shooting had occurred along the Israeli-Jordanian border on 21 January, IDF Radio said.

Iran

Hoseyn Musavi-Tabrizi formally submitted his resignation as the Islamic Revolution's prosecutor general following the merger, earlier approved by the Majlis, of his office with the general prosecutor's office, IRNA reported. According to clandestine Radio Iran, Musavi-Tabrizi's resignation was to protest the verdicts issued at trials of military members of the Tudeh Party.

Kuwait

The state security court will convene on 11 February to begin the trial of 25 persons accused of involvement in the December explosions in Kuwait, a spokesman for the attorney general's office announced in a statement reported by KUNA. Four of the 17 Iraqis among the accused are still at large and will be tried in absentia, he revealed.

Maghreb Affairs

Moroccan-Libyan Talks — A Moroccan-Libyan committee met in Rabat to prepare for a meeting between the two governments, Rabat radio reported.

Tunisian View on Egypt — To suspend Egypt's membership in the ICO for declared reasons and then restore it "despite the fact that these reasons are still there is something that Tunisia cannot accept," Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi declared in an interview with KUNA. He warned that the decision to reintegrate Egypt may encourage African and Asian countries to restore relations with Israel.

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'Arafat Leaves Tunis for Senegal 23 Jan

NC231418 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis, Jan 23 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yassir 'Arafat left Tunis today for a two-day visit to Senegal, the first leg of a tour of several African countries, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said in a dispatch monitored here. During his stay in Dakar, Mr 'Arafat will discuss strengthening ties between Senegal and Palestinians and recent developments in the Arab world and Africa with Senegalese leaders, WAFA added.

Khalil Al-Wazir Meets King Husayn

JN231735 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met in Amman yesterday with King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. They discussed the joint coordination and cooperation in the coming stage between the PLO and Jordan. 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, representative of the PLO Executive Committee in Amman, was present at the meeting. Brother Abu Jihad earlier met with Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat.

Al-Wazir To Brief 'Arafat

JN240847 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 24 Jan 84 pp 1,19

[Text] Amman — Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian forces, will leave Amman today for Tunis. Al-Wazir told *AR-RA'Y* that the purpose of his visit to Tunis is to report to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on the consultations and discussions that he has held with His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian officials concerning the continuation of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. He said that this is in preparation for 'Arafat's coming visit to Amman, which will take place in the next few days, and for the next steps that will be taken to consolidate Jordanian-Palestinian ties.

Al-Wazir said that his discussions in Amman dealt with the foundations of further consolidating Jordanian-Palestinian ties, with all possible means and with an open heart, in order to serve the Palestinian struggle and intensify political moves on all levels.

Abu Jihad emphasized the importance of consolidating relations between the two peoples in the coming phase in order to acheive a special, distinct, and agreed upon relationship to confront the dangers posed by the continuous Israeli aggression.

Al-Wazir Remarks

NC221440 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Amman, Jan 21 (AFP) — Yasir 'Arafat will arrive here shortly to discuss Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation and a potential response to Syrian and Libyan support for the rebel factions in the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to the PLO's second-ranking official, Abu Jihad. He denied, however, reports that Mr 'Arafat would settle here. In an interview this weekend with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Abu Jihad said Mr 'Arafat would work out of headquarters in Tunisia and North Yemen.

Abu Jihad gave no date for the talks here, which he said would involve efforts to highlight the "Syrian-Libyan treason" against the PLO. This was an allusion to the Syrian- and Libyan-backed rebel ouster last month of Mr Arafat's forces from Lebanon. Mr 'Arafat and Jordanian officials will also discuss PLO-Jordanian cooperation and efforts to counteract "Arab intertia and lack of interest for the Palestinian question," Abu Jihad said.

Concerning Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation, Abu Jihad said special commissions would be created to examine various issues affecting both Jordanians and Palestinians. He also said the PLO had accepted Jordan's explanation that its recent return to parliamentary life was an "internal matter" that would not affect Palestinian interests.

Al-Wazir Receives Palestinian Delegations

JN190858 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Jan 84 p 24

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — PNC members Islam'il Muhammad Isma'il, 'Abd al-'Aziz Saqr, and Dawud az-Zir, in addition to delegations from the Al-Wahdat and other refugee Camps, and a delegation from the Bethlehem area have paid a cordial visit to Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. The delegations asserted their adherence to the PLO's legitimacy and independent Palestinian decisionmaking.

Abu Jihad also met the Palestinian POW's released from the Zionist occupation's prisons in the POW exchange between the PLO and the Zionist enemy authorities. The Palestinian POW's expressed their belief in the inevitability of the Palestinian people's victory, and their adherence to the PLO's legitimate leadership, and independent Palestinian decisionmaking. Al-Wazir gave a detailed explanation of the circumstances under which the Palestinian revolution had passed during the last period, and his thoughts on the future of the Palestinian struggle movement.

'Arafat Appoints New PLO Official in Jordan

JN190831 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 19 Jan 84 p 24

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has appointed 'Ala' ad-Din Husni as deputy to Brigadier 'Abd ar-Razzak al-Yahya, representative of the PLO Executive Committee in Jordan.

Al-Hasan Denies PLO To Move to Cairo

LD231854 Kuwait KUNA in English 1749 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis, Jan 23 (KUNA) — A ranking Palestinian official denied here Monday reports claiming that the PLO political leadership might shift its headquarters from Tunis to Cairo. Member of Fatah Central Committee Khalid al-Hasan told KUNA that "the Palestinian leadership had never discussed that

issue." Al-Hasan added "The Palestinian leadership had decided that its headquarters be wherever the headquarters of the Arab League might be, of course with the agreement of the host country."

Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Cafd es-Sebsi has also denied in an interview with KUNA that his government had asked the PLO to reduce the number of its men in Tunisia. Al-Hasan also denied reports published in London today that the PLO would dispatch a delegation to Cairo for talks with the Egyptian officials.

King Hassan Message to ICO Members Reported

LD201843 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text of King Hassan II's message to kings and presidents of Islamic countries that are members of the ICO; written in Casablanca on 16 January [date as heard]— read by announcer]

[Text] After the fourth Islamic summit conference approved the Casablanca charter, His Majesty King Hassan II addressed a message, which is considered a preamble to the Casablanca charter, to the kings and presidents of Islamic countries that are ICO members. Following is the text of his majesty's message:

Praise be to God. My dear brother: The circumstances experienced by the Islamic countries, which are nothing but a partial picture of the situation experienced by the world today, are distinguished by their difficulties and severity. Each of our countries, wherever it may be situated and whatever continent it belongs to, is battling with various and complex problems and is subjected to numerous and varied obstacles whenever it attempts to move toward progress and prosperity. These problems and obstacles do not assume identical natures nor degrees but experience has given categorical proof that whatever the difficultiies, consultation among Islamic countries, exchange of views, and establishing a collective center for common interests can definitely provide us with the mightiest weapon and the most abundent means to face the obstacles and overcome them. Therefore, our solidarity is not just beneficial but has become essential because of the accumulation and multiplicity of difficulties that continually obstruct our path and that have grown enormous with the sequence of events.

First of all, we must rely on the spirit of solidarity that constitutes the nature of our Islamic faith and its support and lofty image. The Islamic nation represents within the world community an important group ofcapabilities: some moral, some financial, and some human. The role played by each Islamic nation inside the international community is nothing but a limited role that is absolutely not becoming of the ambitious project of spreading the noble principles of Islam throughout the world and defending dignity, peace, and justice among humans, which is the task of our Islamic nation. Thus, the solidarity of the Islamic world will become a necessity that each of us is bound to feel; without it, we shall inevitably remain groups of scattered countries that have no means of influencing events — more precisely, the course of history.

Therefore, if we do not unite our forces and our enormous capabilities, we shall remain mere spectators in the world theater, even if the matter pertains to our interests — moreover, even if it pertains to the fate of our nation. However, if the Islamic nation unites its ranks and achieves solidarity among its countries, it will become an unparalleled force that will be able to carry out two major tasks: It will be the instrument of international balance, and it will influence the (?materiali) waves, if not able to resist them — waves that in our era have become a means of enslavement and occupation.

However, we are aware that solidarity, even if fully achieved, is not enough on its own to resolve all the problems we face; neither will it enable us overnight to overcome all the difficulties we are suffering. However, there are difficulties and problems of which we, thanks to god, are fully aware. Their solutions are subject to our determination and will. Among those are the problems emanating from the disputes between Islamic countries, which can be resolved with the help of the Islamic spirit, which calls for understanding, forgiveness, and fraternity. It may be possible, from the interests and reality point of view, to leave to the authoritative parties alone the task of resolving such problems.

Therefore, we believe that solidarity and fraternity under the shadow of Islam are are capable of playing a role that cannot be neglected in this sphere. Indeed, there are conflicts among Islamic countries and other conflicts that will inevitably emerge, all of which will lead to disastrous consequences — not only for the countries concerned but for the entire Islamic nation. In most cases, we have the means to resolve the conflicts by arming ourselves with good intentions, sincere determination, and the necessary political will. No solution will be successful if it does not have the consent of the parties concerned and their full acceptance of it without any reservation or hesitation.

With this in mind, we have thought about establishing committees of reconciliation and concord among Islamic countries. The main mission of these committees will be to help Islamic countries find suitable solutions for the conflicts or problems between them. It has become clear to us that the establishment of these committees assume special importance because it is necessary to ensure that they are objective and unbiased. This is a fundamental condition if we want to give the resolutions to be passed the necessary strength and authority and give them a binding character. To achieve this objective, the areas assigned to every committee of reconciliation and concord should be areas other than those to which members of these committees belong.

This is the plan we place before your sage views; we have given it the name Casablanca charter. Should it receive your approval and acceptance, the fourth Islamic summit conference convening at present in Casablanca will define the spheres of jurisdiction in accordance with a geographical division of the Islamic world. It will also organize the work of the committees.

[Signed] your brother, Hassan II, king of Morocco

Fatah Rebels Denounce ICO Decision on Egypt

JN212106 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2024 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus, 21 Jan (SANA) — The Palestine National Liberation Movement-Fatah has asserted that the Islamic summit special resolution ending the suspension of Egypt's ICO membership has surprised the Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic masses. It added that the resolution was a strange, surprising, and uncalled-for reward for the Egyptian regime, and one that betrayed the ICO principles and aims.

In a statement published today, the Fatah movement said that since it signed the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty with the Zionist entity under complete U.S. supervision, the Egyptian regime has been challenging the will and aspirations of the Arab and Islamic nations. This regime, the statement added, has greatly harmed the Palestinian people's inalienable rights and the just cause of Palestine.

The Fatah movement announced that the conferees' passing of this criminal resolution in favor of the Egyptian regime, which turned a cold shoulder to the Islamic world and signed a treasonous agreement with the Zionist enemy, is a serious setback for the ICO and a black unforgivable page in its history. The statement said that the conferees' insistence on passing this crime, despite the Palestinian leadership's appeal to the Islamic heads of state to the effect that 'Arafat is no longer qualified as a legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, compromises the aims and character of the ICO.

Fatah expressed its firm denunciation of this criminal decision and called for mobilizing resources and energies within a united front in order to confront 'Arafat's flagrant violation of the PLO's legitimacy and the Palestinian people's rights. It is a violation aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause. Fatah saluted Syria, Libya, and the PDRY for opposing this serious Islamic summit resolution, and called on the Arab and Muslim masses in all countries to condemn and denounce this decision. Fatah said that this resolution will eventually founder on the rock of the Palestinian people's steadfastness.

Concluding its statement, Fatah said: The struggle of our people and our Arab nation, which are supported by the various world liberation movements and by the socialist states led by the friendly USSR, will foil the imperialist plots against the Palestinian cause and the confrontation and steadfastness states — plots that are aimed at bringing our nation to its knees and imposing U.S. domination over the entire region.

Conference on Palestinian Refugees Scheduled

LD211014 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Official sources in Amman have stated that it has been decided to hold a meeting of the Arab countires hosting the Palestinian refugees in Tunis on 16 February to discuss a number of issues in light of the measures taken by the UN Relief and Works Agency to curtail its services to the refugees. The Islamic news agency that carried the report said that official delegations from Jordan, the PLO, Lebanon and Syria will take part in these meetings. It is worth mentioning that the meeting was originally scheduled for 20 January but was postponed because it timing clashed with the time of holding the fourth Islamic summit conference.

DFLP Leader Comments in Moscow on Current Situation

NC201414 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, Jan 20 (AFP) — The leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Nayif Hawatimah, today condemned the meeting in December of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Mr Hawatimah, who is here on the invitation of the Soviet leadership, said Mr 'Arafat acted against decisions taken by Arab summits.

The move could "incite other Arab countries to follow suit" and allow Egypt to continue the process started by the Camp David accords, he said. He went on to criticise Jordan's recent decision to allow Palestinians from both banks of the Jordan to take up seats in Parliament because it went against the Arab summit resolution that named the PLO as sole representative of the Palestinian people.

On the subject of the PLO's internal wranglings, he said he favoured a more democratic "collegial" style leadership for the organization. At the same time he predicted a greater rapprochement with Syria, which has been supporting anti-'Arafat dissidents. His views are in line with the Kremlin, which favours good relations between the PLO and Syria.

Baghdad PLO Radio on Arab Peace Plan, Options

JN221855 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1624 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Commentary by the radio's political editor]

[Text] The PLO's abidance by the Arab peace plan, which was approved by the second Fes summit, and its continuous insistence on this plan as it did during the fourth Islamic summit, which concluded its work 2 days ago in Casablanca, Morocco, brothers, has much political significance and many meanings. However, we must state right from the beginning that this abidance does not mean that the PLO's options are confined to this course. In other words, the Arab peace plan is not the PLO's only option, although it is the Arabs' only option so far. The Arab peace plan is in fact only one of the PLO's options. The PLO has something broader than this option — it has the national program which details the courses of Palestinian national struggle on various levels. This program calls for the intensification of this struggle by using all means of struggle, especially armed struggle, inside the occupied homeland. This armed struggle guarantees a basic mechanism for the political option.

But why is the PLO abiding by the Arab peace plan in this clear and frank manner? Why are these Palestinian political activities geared toward entrenching the Arab peace plan and achieving the other desired machanisms so as to turn it into a reality? We have said that this abidance has many important and significant

political meanings. Revealing these meanings will provide the answers to the questions which we have asked. Foremost among these meanings is that the PLO considers the Arab peace plan as an alternative to the Reagan plan, which is rejected by the PLO and the Palestinian masses because it purposely ignores our people's national rights and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We believe that this rejection of the Reagan plan practically explains everything concerning this subject.

Although the PLO has openly and frankly rejected the Reagan plan in all its details, this rejection will not mean anything if we are not equipped with an alternative plan. The provision of an alternative plan cancels the ideas and claims of the opposing plan. It cancels it not by false slogans, but by a political plan with specific points and details which can become a reality. Such a plan will expose the hostile plan, which is the Reagan plan in particular.

The PLO's abidance by the Arab peace plan has other significant meanings. Foremost of these is that any joint Arab political move with the PLO must be based on the Fes plan, and any subsequent dialogue to prepare a joint plan along this course must also be based on the Fes plan. There will be no dialogue or joint political moves outside the framework of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, foremost of which is the right of self-determination, the right of the return, and the establishment of the independent state under the leadership of the PLO. This is what is confirmed and endorsed by the Arab peace plan. In fact, all this forms the principles and general outlines of the plan.

The abidance by the Arab peace plan also indicates that the PLO also considers this plan as a plan for Arab solidarity. The provision for the requirements of peace under this plan means the provisions for the requirements of joint action, since it is a plan that has been approved by all the Arab states. Joint action presumes the availability of a minimum level of Arab solidarity. Undoubtedly, once such a solidarity is achieved under the Arab peace plan with its aforementioned principles, this would ensure the mechanism for the implementation of that plan.

There remains one final and very important point; namely, the PLO's abidance by the Fes plan is, in substance, abidance by the PLO's own political program, which was approved by the Palestinian national councils in their recent successive sessions. There are many indications now that our vanguard leadership in the PLO is proceeding along the right course to achieve our people's objectives and inalienable national rights. These, brothers, are the significant meanings of our abidance by the Arab peace plan. These reasons must make it clear to everyone that any dialogue with any Arab political force or quarter must be based on the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, foremost of which is the right of the return, the right of self- determination, and the establishment of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. We reject all plans which do not recognize these rights and we will resist them until they fall.

Previous Palestinian-Egyptian Contacts Revealed

GF210912 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 21 Jan (WAKH) — Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat [Abu 'Ammar], has warned against a strike which is being planned against Syria, saying that Arab solidarity can avert the grave repercussions of such a blow.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, published today, Al-Hasan said: The United States is ready to go as far as confrontation in the region and is preparing for this. He noted that the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel should be taken seriously. He expressed regret because the Arabs do not face up to problems until they are upon them and that they have not taken any measures to thwart this strategic alliance.

On 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, the Palestinian leader's adviser said: The Fatah Central Committee's unified stand against Abu 'Ammar sprang from the committee's anxiousness to preserve the resolutions of the PNC meetings and prevent them from losing their credibility. He said the Central Committee's decision on the visit was made to inform the people in other Palestinian organizations, particularly the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the PFLP, and Palestine public opinion that Abu 'Ammar's visit was not made as a result of a decision adopted by Fatah "because if Fatah, which represents the PLO leadership, adopts a decision that is not approved by the PNC, national unity would be jeopardized."

In his statement, Hani al-Hasan disclosed that there had been a number of Palestinian-Egyptian contacts sometime back and that one of these was the meeting between Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in New York during the recent session of the UN General Assembly. He said this meeting took place as a result of an official Palestinian decision. Hani al-Hasan said that among these contacts was also the meeting between the Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Fatah representative to Saudi Arabia Rafiq an-Natshah during the Egyptian official's stopover in Paris en route to Washington to meet with the U.S. President 2 months ago. Faruq Qaddumi also met with the Egyptian delegation to the Palestine international conference held in Geneva last summer.

Hani al-Hasan said Fatah's open criticism of 'Arafat's visit to Cairo sprang from the movement's desire for Palestinian unity. The Fatah Central Committee member said that Yasir 'Arafat justified his visit to Cairo on the PNC resolutions which called for rapproachement with Egypt if it abandons Camp David. He said Yasir 'Arafat considered Egypt's protection of the Palestinian forces during their exit from Tripoli as abandoning Camp David, noting that the Fatah Central Committee's statement stands against splitting on the issue of 'Arafat's visit to Cairo because the visit took place without 'Arafat consulting his colleagues beforehand.

Az-Zu'bi Addresses APU Opening Session

JN240750 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] San'a' — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi made a speech during the 14th session of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], which opened in San'a' yesterday. Az-Zu'bi said that the APU is in extremely difficult, complicated circumstances, amid an escalation of the Zionist-U.S. imperialist aggression against the Arab land, sovereignty, and existence. He added: The crime of annexing the Golan Heights was one of the flagrant aspects of this aggression during our 12th session in Kuwait. The crime of invading Lebanon and the occupation of vast areas of its territory, which was carried out during our 13th session in Rabat, was another flagrant aspect of this aggression. The continuation of this occupation; the continued Israeli-U.S.-NATO raids on the Lebanese towns and villages, as well as on the Lebanese nationalist movement and Syrian forces' positions; the Israeli and U.S. attempts to impose the 17 May agreement on the Lebanese president; and the transformation of Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate are additional flagrant aspects of the U.S.-Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

Az-Zu'bi referred to the fateful problems facing the Arab nation and to the Zionists' expansionist schemes at the expense of Arab territories. He said: The Arabs have only one alternative — specifically, they should bypass the stage of protests and denunciations, and begin a stage of effective action. They should employ all their huge resources in the battle for their destiny and existence.

Az-Zu'bi spoke about the feverish attempts to liquidate the Arab-Israeli struggle by liquidating the Palestinian cause and by dragging certain Arab sides into direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy on the road to Camp David. He said: Hence, the Arabs have rejected the Camp David agreements. They decided to boycott the Egyptian regime, and they have also rejected the Reagan plan. Az-Zu'bi asserted that the only acceptable solution to the Palestinian problem is to ensure the Palestinian people's rights, particularly their right to establish their independent state on their soil.

The People's Assembly speaker also spoke on the dimensions of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and its threats to the Arab nation, and said: Everybody is aware that the invasion of Lebanon was carried out as a result of a joint U.S.-Israeli decision, especially since the U.S.-NATO forces have become a fighting side against the Lebanese people and their nationalist forces. Az-Zu'bi referred to the Lebanese people's rejection of the [17 May] contract of aggression, and said: The Lebanese nationalist forces that are waging a fierce war of resistance against the Israeli occupation affirm the Lebanese people's adherence to their sovereignty, security, and independence and to the unity of the Lebanese territory and people. He asked the Arabs to pool their material, human, and strategic resources in order to confront aggression. He said: Syria's steadfastness, it rejection of capitulatory solutions, its confrontation of the Israeli-U.S.-NATO aggressions, and its insistence on increasing its defensive capability have restored both the balance of power in the region and the confidence of the Arab masses.

GULF AFFAIRS

Official Denies Israeli Products Sold in Gulf

GF240835 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Doha, 24 Jan (QNA) — An official of the Arab Boycott of Israel office in Doha has denied Israeli claims that Israeli products are being openly sold in the Arab Gulf markets. In a statement published in today's issue of the Qatari paper *AR-RAYAH* the official said that the Arab Boycott of Israel offices in the Arabian Gulf countries are among the most active of such offices and are the firmest and most meticulous in supervising goods imported to the region. He said that so far these offices have not detected the entry of any Israel goods to the Gulf countries.

The source asserted that the claim by an Israeli official on the entry of Israeli goods to the Gulf countries since 1967 is untrue, and that the purpose of such claims is to create confusion among Arab citizens so that they will begin to doubt the efficiency of the Arab apparatus boycotting Israel.

The source said: With regard to citrus fruit imported from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, we consider these to be Arab exports. The apparatus of the Arab boycott of Israel had decided to allow the entry of such products to the Arab countries after adopting stringent control measures on the Jordanian border.

The source said that the Arab Boycott of Israel offices have special sources in foreign countries that are near to Israel and the Arab countries, and that these sources closely watch Israeli exports.

KUWAIT

25 Suspects To Be Tried for Bombings

LD231629 Kuwait KUNA in English 1459 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 23 (JUNA) — The State Security Court will convene on February 11 to try 25 persons accused of involvement in last month's explosions in Kuwait after the completion of investigations by state security prosecutors, a spokesman for the attorney general's office told KUNA Monday.

In an exclusive statement, the spokesman said that 19 of the accused were charged with 4 counts of murder, 87 counts of attempted murder and a variety of other offenses, while the remaining six are charged with aiding and abetting the perpetrators and foreknowledge of the incidents. Four of the 25 are still at large and will be tried in absentia for their role in the seven explosions which shook the capital and its environs on December 12. The accused include 17 Iraqis, 3 Lebanese, 3 Kuwaitis and two stateless persons, the statement said.

The 19 main defendants, according to the spokesman, along with one perpetrator who died while carrying out the bombing raid at the U.S. Embassy, would stand trial for responsibility for the blasts at all seven locations: the U.S. and French Embassies, the airport control tower, the Electricity and Water Ministry's control center, the Shu'aybah industrial area, and offices and residences of American firms in the country.

The statement said that investigations revealed that the accused planned and prepared for the bombings with the intention of killing those inside and nearby the targeted buildings. The plan included allotting individual roles to be played in the actions among the group, and procuring explosives, detonators and large quantities of highly inflammable gas cylinders, as well as gasoline and petroleum containers.

Various vehicles were used to plant the explosives in the targeted locations, with timing devices set to cause the blasts, the statement asserted.

The 25 defendants named were:

1 — Badir Ibrahim 'Abd ar-Rida, 30 — Iraqi
2 — Elias Fu'ad Sa'ib, 23 — Lebanese
3 — Ahmad 'Ali Husayn (Abu Haydar), — Iraqi (at large)
4 — Mustafa Ibrahim Ahmad (abu Zahra) — Iraqi (at large)
5 — 'Abdil Husayn 'Aziz 'Abbas, 28 — Iraqi
6 — Jamal Ja'afar Muhammad — Iraqi (at large)
7 — 'Amir 'Abd az-Zahra Sulayman al-'Awad, 22 — Iraqi
8 — Husayn Qasim Hassan, 27 — Iraqi
9 — 'Adil 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shaykh Hadi, 30 — Iraqi
10 — Nasrallah Matuk Saywan, 30 — Iraqi
11 — Jabbar 'Abbas Jabbar, 22 — Iraqi
12 — Husayn al-Sayyid Yusif al Musawi, 28 — Lebanese
13 — 'Azzam Khalil Ibrahim, 28 — Lebanese
14 — Ibrahim Sabah Frayhaj (Ahmadi), 29 — Iraqi
15 — Ya'arib Faiq Mahdi, 24 — Iraqi
16 — Hassan Flayj al-Hamad, 26 — Iraqi
17 — Sa'ad Yasin 'Abdaliah al-Dhayabi, 21 — Kuwaiti
18 — Yusef Majid Wahib, 21 — Iraqi
19 — 'Abdil Muhsin Rashash 'Abbas, 20 — Iraqi
20 — Haytham Mahfuz 'Abd ak-Karim — Iraqi (at large)
21 — Nasir Matar Dahsh, 25 — no nationality
22 — Ahmad 'Abd ak-Karim Niimah (Kazim), 29 — Iraqi
23 — Sharif Mutlaq Nasir, 44 — no nationality
24 — 'Abd ar-Rida Dawud Madwah, 53 — Kuwaiti
25 — 'Abd as-Samad Jawad 'Abdallah as-Saffar, 32 — Kuwaiti

Also named as being involved in the blasts was Raad Muftin Ajayl, an Iraqi who drove an explosive-laden lorry into the U.S. Embassy compound and died as a result of the blast.

The attorney general's office said that the premeditated murder charges were being brought for the death of three blast victims at the U.S. Embassy and one at the airport control tower. In addition, charges of attempted premeditated murder are being leveled on 87 counts, in the cases of those victims of the blasts who were injured: 59 at the U.S. Embassy, 8 at the French Embassy, 11 at Shuaiba, 6 at the airport, 2 at the offices of the American firm, and one at the American residential bloc.

Specific charges are leveled at certain of the defendants according to the role they played in the incidents as revealed by security investigations.

Defendant 2 is specifically charged, along with others, of setting timers and detonators for the blasts.

Defendant 7 is charged with driving a car to Kuwait airport to a place prepared by defendant 7 in order to cause the blast.

Defendants 8 and 9 are charged with carrying out the Shuaiba explosion, while defendants 10 and 11 are accused of responsibility for the French Embassy incident.

Defendants 12-15 are accused of planting the bombs at the American offices and residential building, with two vehicles being used at each location to set off the blasts.

Defendants 16 and 17 were specifically accused of responsibility for the explosion outside the Electricity and Water Ministry control center, although the statement noted that in this case the coincidental absence of passersby meant that no one was killed or injured.

Defendant 10 is, in addition, accused of training a number of people in the use of firearms and ammunition for illegal purposes, while defendants 11, 16 and 17 are charged with receiving such training with prior knowledge of the intended purpose.

Other charges leveled against the first 19 accused include arson, intent to damage public utilities, illegal importation of explosives and materials used in their manufacture and detonation, as well as illegal possession of unlicensed weapons and ammunition.

Defendants 20-22, while not accused of direct participation in the blasts, are charged with aiding and abetting the crimes prior to the date of the explosions.

The last three defendants, on the other hand, are being charged with prior knowledge of intention to commit the aforementioned crimes without giving prior warning to public authorities in time to prevent them from being carried out.

The law stipulates that premeditated murder and attempted murder carry maximum penalties of death and life imprisonment, while the other charges leveled by the prosecutors warrant lighter sentences.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From Egypt Visit

GF231930 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him, returned to the country this evening after making a 2-day visit to fraternal Egypt during which they conveyed a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to his brother, His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

He was met at the private Sultani airport by Sayf ibn Hamad al-Batashi, undersecretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Egyptian ambassador to the Sultanate; and 'Abd al-Hafiz Musallam al-Qalam, assistant director of the protocol department at the Foreign Ministry.

QATAR

Paper on Suicide Attacks Against U.S. Forces

GF231036 Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Doha, 23 Jan (QNA) — The Qatari paper *AR-RAYAH* expressed its anxiety and indignation at the furor currently provoked by the United States regarding expected suicide attacks on its forces in Lebanon or its fleets off the Lebanese coast.

In an editorial today, *AR-RAYAH* said that there are two possibilities: The U.S. Government's expectation of such attacks is correct, and this would clearly indicate the total rejection of and opposition to the U.S. military presence on Arab land and coasts. In that case, the United States should take into consideration that its fleet — which it believes is the mightiest in the world — will not be safe as long as its policy is hostile to Arab rights and biased in favor of the Zionist enemy.

AR-RAYAH added: The second possibility is that the expectations about the attacks is incorrect, and that the United States is exaggerating the matter to hide the real aim of this uproar. The real aim, the paper said, could be preparation for a wide-scale military strike against the nationalist forces in Lebanon. Such a strike could also extend into Syria.

AR-RAYAH said that in both cases the United States should understand well the true reasons for the hostility and hatred it is facing in the region. The paper said that the persistence of Washington in its hostile policy toward the Arabs will unite all the Arabs against it.

In conclusion, *AR-RAYAH* said that in such a tense area as the Middle East, no one can guarantee protection for the U.S. presence in the region because the U.S. forces have not come on a friendly visit but have come for aggressive purposes.

SAUDI ARABIA

Interior Official on Stability, Joint Agreements

GF231930 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] In a statement on the occasion of his inauguration at the international conference on the study of crime prevention, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy [na'ib] minister of interior, has affirmed that the Kingdom's security and stability will not be affected by the great developments it is currently witnessing, noting that the Kingdom is seeking advanced methods and means to fight crime at the same time it is seeking progress and development in other fields.

The deputy interior minister said that the Arab center of security studies and training in Riyadh is playing an effective role in maintaining security in the Arab world. He described the con-

ference — which is being organized by the center in cooperation with the UN Institute for Studies for Social Defense in Rome — as one of the international scientific conferences on the study of crime fighting on a regional and international scale, in an effort to create humane and secure societies working for the general good of man without harming him. He said this conference, which the Kingdom is planning to followup and sponsor, serves stability, peace, security and safety in all Arab and Islamic countries and the international community. Prince Ahmad affirmed that the Kingdom will not prevent the entry of some nationalities on the convocation of the next Arab summit conference in Riyadh, noting that security precautions are a must, as is the custom at such conferences. However, there will be no unusual measures.

On the comprehensive security agreement between the Kingdom and Kuwait, His Highness the deputy interior minister said it has yielded good results, thank God. He expressed the hope that a joint comprehensive Gulf security agreement will be signed soon, God willing.

Norwegian Shipping Minister in Riyadh for Talks

LD221500 Riyadh SPA in English 1211 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Riyadh, Jan 22 — (SPA) — Norway's Trade and Shipping Minister Asbjorn Haugstvedt arrived here today from Jidda as part of his current visit to the Kingdom which began last Friday night. During his five-day visit, Haugstvedt will hold talks with Saudi officials aimed at boosting bilateral cooperation. The Norwegian minister's visit is at the invitation of Dr. Fayez Badr [name as received], president of the Saudi ports authority.

Meanwhile, press reports quoted Haugstvedt as saying that Norway was keen on building new ports or expanding the new ones in the Kingdom.

"Norway, a sea-faring nation, has a long tradition of building ships and harbors; any cooperation in this field will be fruitful for both countries," he added.

The Kingdom is Norway's biggest market in the maritime field in the Middle East. About 200 Norwegian ships dock annually at the Jidda Islamic port alone.

Norway also plans to increase exports to Saudi Arabia, the minister was quoted as saying by the press reports published today.

UAE

Nigerian Military Official Arrives for Visit

GF231316 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1235 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Doha, 23 Jan (WAKH) — Brigadier General Mohamed Nasko, member of the Nigerian Supreme Military Council, arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi this afternoon on another leg of his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

He was received upon his arrival by Khalid ibn Muhammad al-Mani', Qatari minister of public health.

Reportage on Australian Foreign Minister's Visit

Hayden Interviewed on Sinai Force

BK231309 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 23 Jan 84

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by (Sue McAlister)]

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, has begun a 3-week tour of the Middle East and East Africa with a visit to the Egyptian capital of Cairo. Soon after his arrival Mr Hayden was confronted by a controversial question, namely, whether or not Australia should continue to contribute personnel to the Multinational Peacekeeping Force in the Sinai desert. The ruling Australian Labor Party has an official policy of withdrawing Australia's military contingent from the force but the Egyptian Government has made it clear that it wants and expects Australia to continue to participate. From Cairo, (Peter George) reports:

[Begin recording] [(George)] Australia's 8 helicopters and contingent of 99 personnel provides a major transport component for the Multinational Forces. So, from a logistics point of view they are invaluable, but more important the peacekeeping force takes its credibility from the participation of 10 different countries. If one were to withdraw, both Egypt and Israel along with those Western and Middle Eastern countries who want to see the peace in the Sinai continue would feel the role of the MFO [Multinational Force and Observers] was weakened. Mr Hayden will not yet formally commit Australia beyond April, though on his flight to Cairo he made it all but plain that he is in favor of staying in. In fact, he apparently made it so plain John Lombard asked him if he had not already made up his mind.

[Hayden] My duty, on behalf of the Government of Australia, is to establish the way in which the role has been fulfilled, the results it has been able to achieve, the attitudes generally prevailing in the Middle East towards that role, and to report back to the Australian Government. I do not have a conclusive view one way or the other on this matter. It is my duty to report as fully and as objectively as I can on those functions.

[Lombard] But you have already spoken of the crucial role played by Australia and the stability that the force has produced. That sounds like a ringing endorsement, doesn't it?

[Hayden] I pointed out on a number of occasions that views have been put to me that the role has been crucial, and on the results that I can see so far, that would seem to be so, but I have yet to establish that. That Egypt has been able to regain territory that it otherwise would not have been able to regain, and that is important, that there is greater stability in the region than would otherwise have prevailed. [sentence as heard]

[Lombard] Has our decision been preempted in a sense because the New Zealanders whose operations are closely integrated with our own have already decided to renew their commitment?

[Hayden] That doesn't necessarily follow. We're keenly interested in what New Zealanders do, and we do tend often to get in lockstep because of mutual interests and common concerns, but it doesn't always follow.

[Lombard] The official Australian Labor policy is to withdraw the troops from Sinai. Isn't that right?

[Hayden] It has been said by the prime minister; however, that there will be no precipitate withdrawal, and that has been said very properly because to withdraw our involvement — which is a transport unit's involvement, incidentally — precipitately could create serious strains, probably endanger the effective functioning of this particular unit.

[Lombard] But if you do decide to stay, where does that leave the Labor Party platform, which is supposed to be the holy writ as far as the Labor Party is concerned and in several issues of foreign policy already, there have been instances where you and your government have not implemented that policy?

[Hayden] Well, your last assertion is a matter of conjecture and debate. I don't propose to go over that now, but the substance of your question I reject because we have not made a decision one way or another — what we're going to do or how we're going to do it. The modalities of any decision are very important and the basis upon which I report would determine such modalities.

[Lombard] Are you concerned that when the Labor Party conference comes up in July, the whole question of foreign policy could be an awkward one for you?

[Hayden] Well, I have seen no hint of that.

[Lombard] But there have been suggestions that the issues such as the Indonesian question in East Timor and aid to Vietnam, that these could cause problems within the party?

[Hayden] There is always a range of suggestions, a range of speculation. Because someone says something that doesn't mean it's necessarily so, or indeed because someone happens to say something does not mean it is necessarily common sense. I suspect that there are people in government in my home state of Queensland who really believe the earth is flat. That doesn't mean that it is necessarily so.

[(George)] Mr Hayden must have been just a little embarrassed then when his Egyptian counterpart, Karmal Hassan 'Ali, said Australia's role was crucial. Egypt wants Australia in.

[Hasan 'Ali] Australia has participated right from the beginning in the Multinational Force in the Sinai, and we would like to see that the contribution in this aspect would continue. The Multinational Force in the Sinai is fulfilling the mission perfectly well, and the Australian participation is very essential, and as we know, the whole helicopter force is from Australia. So, it is really the mobile factor in this participation.

[(George)] So you will ask Mr Hayden to stay, to keep Australian forces there?

[Hasan 'Ali] Sure, and maybe I'll present to him a written demand for that. [laughter] [end recording]

Abu Ghazalah on Talks

NC231322 Cairo MENA in English 1250 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, Jan 23 (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said that he discussed during his meeting today with Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden the Middle East situation, and the Palestinian and Lebanese issues. The meeting also dealt with the Australian contingent working within the Multinational Peace Keeping Forces and Observers (MFO) in Sinai and Australia's role in maintaining Middle East peace.

Hayden, 'Ali Start Official Talks

NC231355 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The official discussions between Egypt and Australia opened at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, led the Egyptian side and Foreign Minister William Hayden headed the Australian side.

The two sides discussed issues pertaining to the Australian contingent with the Multinational Force in the Sinai, as well as Middle East developments and bilateral relations.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, had met earlier with the Australian foreign minister. They exchanged views on the recent Middle East developments and efforts exerted to establish peace in the region.

Joint News Conference

NC231640 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said Egypt has handed a written request to Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden for extending the mandate of the Australian contingent with the Multinational Force in the Sinai. This contingent comprises 101 Australian soldiers and 10 helicopters, a [word indistinct] factor in the Multinational Force in the Sinai.

At a joint news conference with William Hayden following the conclusion of their discussions today, 'Ali said Egypt has sent similar letters to France, Italy, Holland, Britain, and the United States regarding the extension of the mandate of their contingents with the Multinational Force for another term, as the first term expires in April.

During the news conference, 'Ali said Egypt expressed its gratitude to the Australian guest for the vital and active role which the Australian contingent is performing in the Sinai. 'Ali added: The Multinational Force in the Sinai has not faced any hostile actions since taking its positions along the international border between Egypt and Israel, and it has not come across any obstacles while performing its duty. The same applies to the Multinational Observers. The Multinational Force has submitted no complaints.

'Ali further said there is a similar Israeli request for the extension of the Multinational Force's mandate in the Sinai.

Asked what took place during today's discussions with William Hayden, 'Ali said: We reviewed the Middle East situation and there was a similarity of views regarding the situation in the area. 'Ali added: We discussed the Australian contingent's continued participation with the Multinational Force in the Sinai. We regard this force highly and explained the importance of the vital role it is performing.

Answering a question, 'Ali said: During the discussions, we reviewed the initiatives and efforts being exerted to give an impetus to the peace process, as well as the recent visit by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Egypt. That visit was a positive and important factor in giving momentum to the peace process.

Responding to another question, 'Ali said: We support negotiations between the PLO and Jordan in order to give an impetus to the peace process. Both Jordan and the PLO will receive Egypt's full support in this respect.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister asserted that Egypt has supported the Palestinian question militarily and politically, as well as peacefully, and that this support will continue.

'Ali added: If diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Arab states are restored, then this would naturally be a new support for the Arab cause.

'Ali reaffirmed that Egypt will not abandon the Palestinian question.

Hayden said that the Middle East issue, particularly the Palestinian cause, is an important matter which receives the focal attention of the Australian Government and a large sector of its people who hope that it will be solved for the sake of attaining peace and stability in the area and enabling the Palestinian people to attain their rights.

He added that Kamal Hasan 'Ali had fully briefed him today on the situation in the area and the initiatives that have already been made regarding the Palestinian people's rights. He said it is evident that Egypt has not ceased making efforts and initiatives for the sake of the Palestinian cause. Hayden further said: I have gathered information during my talks dealing with the efforts being made regarding the Palestinian people's rights.

The Australian foreign minister said he will also discuss this topic, among others, during his visit to Israel during his tour which will also take him to Syria and Jordan.

Asked why Australia is concerned about a continued presence of itsforces within the Multinational Force in the Sinai, Hayden affirmed that there is strong support in Australia for the Palestinian cause and stability in the region. Australia, he added, believes that a withdrawal from Sinai would be followed by other steps according to which Israel would withdraw from other places. The Australian foreign minister said there is also concern in Australia due to the negligence of the Palestinian people's rights, but

added: What I have heard during this visit, the exerted Egyptian efforts, the impending Jordanian-Palestinian meeting, and 'Arafat's visit to Egypt are all encouraging signs for the future. The Australian foreign minister also lauded the Egyptian role in supporting the Palestinain cause.

Regarding the recent Islamic summit resolution on Egypt resuming its activities in the Islamic group, Hayden described it as an important step which would enable Egypt to resume its role in the Islamic group and its efforts for the sake of achieving stability and peace, as well as enabling the Palestinian people to attain their rights.

Responding to another question, Hayden said: Kamal Hasan 'Ali has been invited to visit Australia, and we welcome him.

'Ali, Hayden Banquet Speeches

NC231914 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, asserted that despite the obstacles and difficulties obstructing the path of peace, Egypt will continue its efforts to achieve a comprehensive settlement [in the Middle East]. He also emphasized Egypt's adherence to peace.

In a speech tonight during the dinner banquet in honor of Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden, 'Ali said the peace established between Egypt and Israel is only a step along the path to a comprehensive settlement, which must be based on a solution to the Palestinian question, the core of the region's dispute. 'Ali stressed that Egypt spares no effort to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the area. However, he said, by its repressive and illegal measures in the occupied territories, Israel is regrettably impeding the peace process. He said President Husni Mubarak's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat was a positive step along the path of encouraging the voice of moderation and realism, and that this trend must enjoy the support of all peace-loving states. 'Ali demanded that Israel exhibit the necessary flexibility to complete the peace process and achieve its goal. He added that the situation in Lebanon affects stability in the Middle East, and that Egypt is keen on solving the Lebanese problem as quickly as possible.

The Australian foreign minister also made a speech in which he praised Australian-Egyptian relations, and stressed his country's desire to strengthen and promote them in various spheres. He also dealt with Australia's contribution to the establishment of peace in the Middle East through its participation with the Multinational Force in the Sinai.

Hayden on Palestinian Issue

BK240530 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has described renewed efforts to gain rights for the Palestinian people on the West Bank as central to Australia's continuing role in the Sinai Peacekeeping Force. Speaking in Cairo, Mr Hayden said he had been convinced in Egypt that importnat new steps had been taken on the question of the Palestinian people. He said his Egyptian counterpart, Mr Hasan 'Ali, had outlined a powerful case responding to a number of Australian concerns about its commitment to the peacekeeping force.

Mr Hayden said Mr Hasan 'Ali had made a direct link between the role of the Multinational Force and observers in the Sinai and certain important initiatives concerning the rights of the Palestinian people.

A Radio Australia correspondent accompanying Mr Hayden on his Middle East Tour, (Peter George), says the foreign minister has resisted giving any guarantees to Egypt that the Australian troops will extend their duty in the Sinai when their present term expires to April.

Mr Hayden is in Cairo on the first stop of a 25-day tour of eight Middle Eastern and African countries.

Mr Hayden says he is planning to visit Manila next month to take up the issue of Father Brian Gore, an Australian priest held under house arrest in the Philippines. Mr Hayden recently instructed the Australian Embassy in Manila to make representations to the Philippines Government at the highest level over the case of Father Gore, who has been facing charges for more than 12 months of conspiracy to murder.

Speaking during his visit to Cairo, Mr Hayden said he wanted to do whatever he could to accelerate Father Gore's trial, which he said, had been dragging on for too long. The foreign minister said the court proceedings had been conducted in a way which had worried him. Mr Hayden told reporters he also wanted to take up a number of bilateral matters with the Philippines Government during the proposed visit to Manila.

Meets With Mubarak

NC241111 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jan (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden who is presently visiting Egypt. The meeting was attended by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Frank Murray, Australia's ambassador in Cairo.

More Reportage on PRC Delegation's Visit

'Ali Confers With Delegation

NC231417 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with a delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress headed by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of that body's Standing Commiteee. During the meeting, 'Ali explained Egypt's stance on recent Middle East developments as well as Egypt's efforts to solve the Lebanese problem, bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, and find a

just settlement to the Palestinian question. The discussions dealt with Egyptian-Chinese relations and ways of promoting them in the various fields.

Delegation Departs 23 Jan

NC231445 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jan (MENA) — A delegation headed by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, left Cairo for China this afternoon after a 9-day visit during which Wang Renzhong was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

During its visit, the Chinese delegation met with Egyptian officials and discussed ways of bolstering cooperation between both countries' parliaments, bolstering ties of friendship, and strengthening bilateral relations.

Ghali On Diplomatic Activities, Soviet Role

PM231516 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 20 Jan 84 p 27

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by 'Adnan Nasrawayn in Paris — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Why is Egyptian diplomacy moving jointly with French diplomacy at this particular time to revive the French-Egyptian draft resolution at the UN Security Council, and how do you expect this resolution to set the wheels in motion in the region?

Answer: It was impossible to activate the French-Egyptian draft resolution at the UN Security Council in the past without the PLO playing an important and effective part in any international move on the Middle East. Now, following Yasir 'Arafat's 22 December visit to Cairo, the importance of the Palestinian role is beginning to emerge. We decided to revive the joint French-Egyptian efforts as a result of this and to hold contacts and consultations with a view to calling for a UN Security Council debate on the French-Egyptian draft resolution. We cannot seek a UN Security Council vote on the French-Egyptian draft resolution before holding contacts with the Council's member states, especially the United States, to prevent a veto.

Question: There is persistent talk of the need for a resumption of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue. How does Egypt view the future of Palestinian-Jordanian relations and their role in the Middle East peace process?

Answer: Egypt hopes for a resumption of the negotiations between Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat that were suspended last April, because it hopes that the Palestinian question and the question of peace and security in the Middle East will be reactivated through these negotiations. If agreement is reached between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides, Egypt will be perfectly willing to join in negotiations with the U.S. and Israeli sides on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We hope the Palestinian-Jordanian negotiations will produce an authorization for the Jordanian Government and some Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to form a delegation to negotiate or join the Egyptian delegation in the negotiations. Such a step would deprive Israel of the ever-present excuse that the Palestinians do not want to negotiate. It would also motivate U.S. diplomacy to recognize the Palestinian factor in any peace negotiations on the Middle East.

Question: There have recently been Jordanian-Egyptian contacts. What are the dimensions of this Jordanian-Egyptian move?

Answer: Indeed, contacts have recently been held between Egypt and Jordan to assess the situation and ensure greater coordination between the two countries on the Middle East question.

Question: You concentrate on the U.S. and European diplomatic efforts on the Middle East, but don't mention the Soviet diplomatic role.

Answer (interrupting): I have frequently said that the Middle East should be kept out of the cold war and that the Middle East crisis cannot be resolved without agreement between the U.S. and Soviet administrations. We will need a Soviet diplomatic contribution to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East sooner or later. However, we believe that a Soviet move would be deferred for the time being until we find preliminary solutions to the problem, whereas the Soviet Union must contribute to a final settlement at a later stage. Its role in the region cannot be ignored.

Ghali Views Moroccan-Algerian Relations

NC231816 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1744 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Rabat, 23 Jan (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that there is an understanding between the Governments of Morocco and Egypt on the principles which must govern international relations. He said contacts between the two countries began several years ago.

In an interview with the Moroccan paper *AL-'ALAM*, Dr Ghali said Egypt's position regarding the tension between Morocco and Algeria is one of adherence to the resolution issued by the African summit, which convened in Nairobi in 1981, which demands that a referendum be held on the Western Sahara issue.

Dr Ghali expressed the hope that the OAU would conduct this referendum. He pointed out that the tension between Morocco and Algeria weakens the Arab nation and African unity, as well as Africa's support for the Palestinian and Lebanese questions.

Information Minister To Nonaligned Meeting

NC241017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 24 Jan (MENA) — Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information, left Cairo this morning for Jakarta on a 5-day visit to Indonesia to take part in the nonaligned information ministers' meetings which will commence the day after tomorrow, Thursday, and last 4 days.

Cairo Radio on U.S. Role in Lebanon, Mideast

NC221540 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Baha' ad-Din Shu'ayb commentary]

[Text] Each side in Lebanon holds the other responsible for the incidents and assassinations which daily exacerbate the security situation in that country. Every side has an interest in what is taking place. Therefore, no one can hold another responsible for this aggravation without an accusatory finger being pointed at him. What is heightening the tension is what is being reiterated to the effect that the U.S. Defense Department has placed its forces in Lebanon in a state of alert as a precaution against possible suicide attacks by light planes carrying explosives, and that the U.S. forces intend to carry out preemptive raids against the suicide forces.

This psychological state of the U.S. forces in Lebanon might tempt some to escalate their suicide operations to score a point against Washington. This tension might also prompt those who do not want a withdrawal of U.S. forces to attack these forces in order to make them stay. Naturally, the Lebanese situation can absolutely no longer bear such tension, particularly if the main party involved is a superpower such as the United States. Therefore, the public, which can find no satisfactory answer to its questions, asks: Why does the United States expose its forces to casualties now that those forces are in a political and military impasse?

A sector of the U.S. public believes that a withdrawal of U.S. forces without achieving any tangible success might be considered by some as a sign of weakness that would encourage forces hostile to the United States to deploy in the area, and that a U.S. withdrawal might lead to the collapse of President Amin al-Jumayyil's administration and to the exposure of Lebanon to partition. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam was more frank when he said the U.S. forces are present in Lebanon to not only help the Lebanese people but also to defend U.S. interests in the region, because Lebanon has become an arena for the international conflict, particularly after the increased Syrian connection with the Soviet Union.

While this sector of the U.S. public believes its strategic visualization is sound, there is a broad sector of the U.S. public that supports the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Lebanon now that they have lost their neutrality in the conflict there.

We, on our part, believe that since it has accepted to contribute to the settlement of the Middle East crisis, the United States is required to give top priority to the interests of the peoples in the region or to at least equate them with its own interests. Before a further uglier deterioration of the situation, it is imperative, therefore, for Washington to make a 2-part decision. The first part would provide for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon during a fixed period of no longer than 1 month and for their replacement by Lebanese security forces so as to maintain order. It would further stipulate the formation of a national unity government that would lay the basis for a Lebanese reconciliation so as to restore stability.

The second part of the proposed U.S. decision would provide for the recognition of the PLO and Palestinian people's right to determine their fate, as well as for the PLO's recognition of the State of Israel, the termination of the Israeli military and civilian presence in the West Bank and Gaza Sector, and the restoration of the Golan Heights to Syria.

It is our view that if issued, such a proposed U.S. decision would realize the aspirations of all conflicting forces in Lebanon and undo the knot of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The United States would thus fulfill its obligations as a superpower to regional and world peace.

Commentary Welcomes Islamic Conference Resolution

NC201410 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary]

[Text] The ICO resolution that calls on Egypt to rejoin the conference's membership is a positive one completely in tempo with the current positive events recently witnessed by the region. Conversely, the negative stands that the hardliners proposed are in line with the other negative events currently taking place in the region.

It isn't strange that there is an antithetical connection ['ilaqah 'aksiyyah] between the positive and negative stands and the moderate and hardline stands. Pakistani President Zial Haq, Guinean President Sekou Toure, Yasir 'Arafat, and a majority of the delgates confronted the few hardliners who opposed Egypt's return, and forced them to withdraw from the conference because they could not face the unequivocable evidence testifying to Egypt's potential in giving a real impetus to the Islamic and pan-Arab movement.

Thus, the Pakistani president gave an example of Egypt's sacrifices for the sake of peace and the Islamic cause as well as the Palestinian cause. Yasir 'Arafat highly praised President Mubarak's policy, greeted the tremendous efforts that he made to ensure the Palestinians' safe evacuation from Tripoli, and his sacrifices for the sake of establishing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We say that this positive step, though it disturbs the hardliners, is completely in line with the positive steps that have already been attained in the arena — including President Mubarak's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, the impending meeting between Jordanian King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, and King Husayn's call to the Jordanian Parliament to convene to amend severalarticles of the Constitution preparatory to holding new elections. King Husayn's call is not aimed against the PLO's legitimacy, as has been depicted by the hardliners, but is aimed at achieving further Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement that will give an impetus to the Palestinian cause and liberate it from custodianship. The call on Egypt to return to the leading position in the international Islamic movement is a positive confirmation of the facts and a step that will be followed by further positive steps by moderate forces. It will not be strange to expect further uproar by the hardliners who have been disturbed by the moderates' victory.

Monte Carlo: Soviet SS-12 Missiles Delivered

JN241319 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Baghdad today expressed the belief that Iraq has received delivery of Soviet SS-12 missiles which are capable of reaching the oil installations and other targets inside Iran. The range of these missiles is around 800 km; Khark Island is only 210 km from Iraqi territory.

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,350

JN231650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jan (INA) — The aggressor Iranian forces today shelled Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their environs with artillery, damaging one house and some civilian property and establishments in Mandali. This was stated in Communique No 1,350, issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on the military activities carried out yesterday evening and today. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,350 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces continued their activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the aggressor Iranian regime. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units opened artillery fire on the enemy positions and concentrations opposite our positions east of Basra, scoring direct and effective hits. One enemy soldier was killed and one Dshk machine gun emplacement and its crew were destroyed elswewhere in the same sector.

2. Two vehicles were destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

3. Three hardware stockpiles and one observation post were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

4. The clique of evil and crime ruling in Iran today shelled Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their environs with artillery, damaging one house and some civilian property and establishments in Mandali. [Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 January 1984

Stockholm Foreign Ministry Summons Charge

LD231833 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Today the Foreign Ministry's Commercial Department summoned Amir Naji, Iraqi charge d'affaires in Sweden, in connection with the Iraqi Government's threat to bomb the Nobel Kematur and Skaanska cement acids factory in the Iranian city of Isfahan.

According to a communique published after the meeting by Secretary of State Carl-John Aaberg, the Swedish side made it clear that the factory is intended solely for the production of chemicals and not war materials. Aaberg stressed that the company alone is responsible for the safety of the personnel.

Trade Minister Returns From Brazil 21 Jan

JN211043 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0948 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jan (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, returned here at dawn today after attending the meetings of the fourth session of the Joint Iraqi-Brazilian Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation which concluded its work in the Brazilian capital the day before yesterday.

In a statement to INA, the minister said the session was successful and achieved its objective of strengthening bilateral cooperation in various fields. He added that the committee concluded its work by signing a protocol on increasing trade between the two friendly countries and training Iraqi cadres in industrial and agricultural fields in Brazil.

Receives Polish Official 22 Jan

JN221228 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jan (INA) — Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali this morning received Jerzy Kapuscinski, under secretary of state of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade, and his accompanying delegation who are currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed economic and trade cooperation between Poland and Iraq and the preparations underway for convening the joint Iraqi-Polish committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation in Warsaw in May.

Briefs

Two Ambassadors Present Credentials—Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Bishop Luigi Conti, Vatican ambassador to Iraq, who presented a copy of his credentials. The minister also received (Germi Crave), nonresident Irish ambassador to Iraq, who presented a copy of his credentials. The chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry attended the two ambassadors' presentation of credentials. [Text] [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jan 84 JN]

New Ambassador to Singapore—Benjamin Henry, president of Singapore, yesterday received the credentials of Muhammad Zuhayr al-Bayraqdar, the new Iraqi ambassador to Singapore. [Excerpt] [Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jan 84 JN]

BBC TV Interviews King Husayn on Negotiations

LD241022 London BBC Television Network in English 2010 GMT 23 Jan 84

[From the "Panorama" program: Interview with King Husayn by correspondent Tom Mangold; date and place of interview not given — recorded]

[Text][Mangold] Do you believe that Prime Minister Shamir and his Likud coalition actually want a West Bank settlement with you?

[King Husayn] I do not believe this to be the case; no.

[Mangold] Prime Minister Shamir has said to me: If only King Husayn would simply come and talk; there are no preconditions, everything is up for grabs; everything can be talked about, if he would simply come and talk to us. Well, why don't you simply go and talk?

[King Husayn] How can we, in the face of their declared position on considering the West Bank a part of Israel, part of what they call Judea and Samaria and Jerusalem?

[Mangold] Well, that is only an opening position, isn't it? I mean, they are actually saying that the West Bank people will receive autonomy after 5 years, and that the final status is yet to be discussed. Why is that prospect so unacceptable to you?

[King Husayn] Because the only formula that could work is total withdrawal for total peace. We have no right to determine what the future of the West Bank is. This is sovereign territory belonging to a sovereign people; it should be returned to them. And if this is not possible, I cannot see that, realistically speaking, the Israelis are offering anything that is workable.

[Mangold] When you next see the [PLO] Chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, will you be talking to him about a point that is consistently raised in Israel, which is the covenant of the PLO, which calls for the destruction of the Zionist state of Israel and the PLO's use of terrorism? Will you advise them to drop this part of their covenant, and would you advise Mr 'Arafat to renounce terrorism?

[King Husayn] I believe that the Palestinians given a chance, given their rights, would naturally renounce these approaches that were forced upon them by virtue of the denial of their existence and any of their rights. And it is very sad to see what has been happening, but on the other hand it is very similar to what you experienced in Europe, for example, when under occupation in Second World War. Some people may call it terrorism, some people may call it resistance to occupation, but it's born of the tragic situation that has existed for this long. Once that is resolved, I believe that the whole situation could change very basically.

As for the covenant, I don't believe that it was 'Arafat's responsibility to have it put together. It was something that he inherited and which existed from many years before, unfortunately, due to the very strong feelings of Palestinians in terms of their rights, of their sort [as heard]. A lot has changed over the years. If there is a break towards a solution, I believe that a lot could change.

[Mangold] Will you advise him to take that article out of the covenant?

[King Husayn] I'll talk to him about all aspects of the problem and that...

[Mangold interrupts] Do you believe that he should take it out, now?

[King Husayn] The answer to that is that the PLO, as such, feel that they have to ask: What do the Palestinians get in return? This has been their answer consistently, and I believe that it is justified under the circumstances. But obviously we will discuss the subject and see what can (?emerge).

[Mangold] What will you say to Yasir 'Arafat? His visit to Amman is predicted as imminent. What will you say when he comes here, and you resume the discussions with him that failed last year?

[King husayn] I will say that I hope all the experiences that we have passed through have led us to a point where we can assume our responsibilities towards our people. After all, the PLO is a Palestinian liberation organization. What other justification can there be for its existence except to work to identify with the wishes and hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people?

[Mangold] Will you say to him, Your Majesty — and if you do, you won't say it in as simplistic and a vulgar as way as this, but will you say to him — Chairman 'Arafat, we simply have no other choice than to go down the moderate path and to seek peace and to let me represent your interests when I talk to the Israelis? Will you say something like that to him?

[King Husayn] I think that I'll be very frank and candid with him when he comes over, and I am sure that he will be also frank with me, and I hope that the time has come for us to really act in a responsible manner. I believe that this will be done, and in any event we will give it our best effort.

[Mangold] Let me just ask you to accept a hypothesis, which is that you fail to reach an agreement with Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO, whenever he comes to Amman, which one is told is imminent. If you then went to the Palestinian representatives within your own parliament and asked for a mandate to negotiate on their behalf and if they gave it to you, would you use it?

[King Husayn] I will definitely look at what people wish me to do and see what could be done. But I would not wish at this stage, in all sincerity, to respond in a manner that represents a threat to the PLO. I'm no threat to them; I do not wish to be a threat to them, nor does my country.

[Mangold] Mr Habib [as heard] has told us that three fifths of the West Bank could be returned to Jordan immediately, and he seems far less insistent on demanding that you must never speak for the PLO. Does this give you any cause for optimism, that he says this?

[King Husayn] This is an interesting development, which is hopefully not a personal opinion but, as you describe it, is the feeling of a part of the Israeli people, and if this is the case, then one would hope that this trend would continue until it matures into a reasonable responsible wish.

[Mangold] If there were to be a settlement on the West Bank, what would you do with the Jewish settlements?

[King Husayn] obviously, I am not empowered to negotiate at this stage on this matter, but our view is very clear that these settlements are illegal in the occupied territories. And we have always felt, all along, that the creation of every new settlement has been the creation of an obstacle in the path of an eventual peace. I believe that that the element of reciprocity ought to be introduced into any final comprehensive peace in the area.

[Mangold] West Bank opinion seems to favor the confederation plan: a confederation between two states, one with a strong Palestinian entity, and Jordan. First of all, do you favor that plan?

[King Husayn] I have always favored the closest possible cooperation between two entities. I think there is an attachment to identity, both here, in Jordan, by Jordanians, and on the Palestinian dimension by Palestinians within the context of the family to which we belong. The best choice is obviously a balanced relationship, a concept that will be acceptable and satisfying to any Palestinian and Jordanian for all times to come. I hope that this is what we'll eventually work out.

Parliament Presents Replies to King's Speech

JN231402 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon Ahmad al-Lawzi, president of the Senate, and the Senate members who presented the Senate's reply to the speech from the throne. His Majesty King Husayn also received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, and the house members who presented the House of Representatives' reply to the speech from the throne. Those attending the ceremonies of presenting the replies of the Senate and the House of Representatives to the speech from the throne were: Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of the court; and His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain.

Senate Reply

JN231840 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1622 GMT 23 Jan 84

["Text" of Senate's reply to King Husayn's 16 January speech from the throne, read by Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi at the Royal Hashemite Court on 23 January — recorded]

[Text] Your Majesty, the Senate listened to the speech from the throne with which you opened the first ordinary session of the 10th House of Representatives. It listened to the matters you indicated, the issues you explained, and the policy you drew up. Your eagerness to serve your people, make them happy, and lead them to progress is evident in this awakening whose flages are fluttering throughout our cherished homeland. Your love for your faithful Jordanian family is reflected in the equisite poems of splendor and pride on the bosoms of our Armed Forces and torches of light in the convoys of your sons and brothers in the universities, institutes, factories, farms, and shops.

Your faith in your nation and its causes was evident in your august speech. It is a faith which grew up with you and descended to you from your roots. You believe in your nation's unity, freedom, and independence. The forces of the Arab revolution are still present in minds and this revolution's mission is still immortal in hearts.

You believe in Palestine and its cause and rights. Two stands attest to this. The first is the one buried in Al-Aqsa Mosque. He is Al-Husayn ibn 'Ali, the igniter of the Arab revolution and head of the royal Hashemite family. The second is martyr King 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, founder of this Kingdom, may God make his earth light. If this bond between Jordan and Palestine has been drawn upon the forehead of the leadership, it has also affected the base in the same manner since the dawn of history and throughout conquests. The Palestinians and Jordanians have always been one family belonging to one nation in one homeland. The pains and hopes of this blessed family, whose unity was ordained by God and consecrated by history, are today interacting so that this family can triumph over the bitter fait accompli in the occupied Palestinian territory and work for the liberation of land, restoration of rights, and salvation of the kinfolk from loss and the homeland from Judaization.

The Palestinian-Jordanian will, which is based on Arab will and corroborated by successive international resolutions, is capable of averting danger, restoring rights, and steering the ship to the shore of success, dignity, and safety. The Palestine question is our question. This is how it was and how it is today and will be in the future. It lives in our consciences and in every aspect of our life. It affects the shape of our future on the public and private levels. For its sake, and in response to our Arabism and pan-Arab aspirations and in fulfillment of the requirements of the joint Arab stand, we are eager to heal the rift between our brothers and secure the Arab solidarity which Your Majesty said will be the first task of the government.

There is no doubt that Jordan, because of its Arab genuineness and inherited mission, is qualified to work for guaranteeing the greatest possible understanding among the brothers for the sake of unifying their word and marching together in the service of our major issues, headed by the liberation of our occupied territories, the establishment of justice, and the spreading of peace in our area. We hope this sincere feeling will be reciprocated in the fraternal Arab capitals. As Your Majesty said, we, because of our geographical position, we stand in the midst of Arab events, a matter which redoubles our responsibilities and duties and urges us to move joint Arab action out of the circle of stalemate and paralysis to that of effectiveness and movement, whether by intensifying contacts among the Arab capitals or by

seriously working within the Arab League departments, councils, and conferences. This matter calls for developing the Arab League Charter and system as required by the new circumstances and in a manner which gives a value and impact to the opinion of the majority and satisfies this majority's will.

It is natural for our constructive dialogue with the PLO to continue in order to find a practical formula for joint cooperation for the sake of liberating the occupied Palestinian territory, headed by holy Jerusalem, rescuing the kinfolk from the yoke of occupation, and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's inalienable, legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination. This is a duty to which we are committed out of loyalty to the souls of thousands of martyrs who fell in the positions of honor and martyrdom, thus sacrificing for their homeland, nation, and high values, and out of loyalty to our kinfolk in the occupied territory, who held out in the face of the fiercest wave of invasion and aggression that stormed their land and was aimed against the entire region. The Senate shares with Your Majesty your greeting of their valiant and steadfast stand on the land of their fathers and forefathers.

Your Majesty, in regard to the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Senate supports Your Majesty's assertion that your government sides with fraternal Iraq in its defense of its territory and rights and its endeavors to end the conflict peacefully between the two neighboring Islamic countries on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs and respect for each of the two sides' legitimate rights. The Senate hopes Iran will respond to the sincere calls and repeated appeals to end this destructive war which has dragged on and whose dangers have exacerbated.

The Arabs have been pained by the Lebanese crisis and the catastrophes and woes which accompanied it and by the crimes committed by the aggressor Israeli forces since their storming of the Lebanese territory. The Senate, while emphasizing its full support for Lebanon's unity — land and people — and sovereignty over its soil, condemns the continued Israeli military presence in it and calls for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon as well as the withdrawal of all other forces. The Senate believes that the establishment of national unity in Lebanon is the basic pillar for solving all aspects of the Lebanese crisis so that Lebanon will return to being a country of freedom, tolerance, and fraternity.

The Senate, while reviewing the general Arab situation in the light of what was included in the speech from the throne, shares with you the opinion that Egypt should not remain outside the ranks of its nation. Egypt cannot dispense with its nation and the nation cannot dispense with Egypt.

Your Majesty, the Senate supports Your Majesty's efforts to upgrade our Armed Forces in terms of numbers and equipment so that they can remain, as they are, the shield of the homeland, the protectors of the banner, and the defenders of independence and dignity. We hope the Popular Army Law will be implemented quickly so that every capable citizen can take part in defending the homeland and safeguarding its rights.

Meanwhile, the citizen remains the target and substance of development. Great care for his security, freedom, development, and promotion of his living standard — like the great care for the performance of his duties and responsibilities — is foremost among the tasks which any government plans to carry out. In this regard, manpower is develped and organized, educational programs are modernized, cultural and sports activities of the youth are expanded, and the needs of comprehensive development are fulfilled. These are major aims which require continuous and renewed study in order to determine the extent of implementation.

If the economic activity in the country was affected by world recession or by internal policies and measures, the problems facing the agricultural, industrial, and tourist sectors are worthy of deep study and successful treatment. The principle of awarding the producer and supporting his continued production must be observed in order to secure the maximum degree of food security in particular and economic security in general.

Jordan's pan-Arab commitments as represented in standing as an impregnable wall in the face of Zionist expansion and the financial costs of the development projects in the 5-year plan greatly exceed Jordan's financial capabilities. The Senate extends to the fraternal countries and their funds its great thanks for the financial aid they are extending to Jordan according the Baghdad summit conference resolutions. It appeals to the fraternal countries which have failed to pay their scheduled aid to quickly supply Jordan with the aid to which they are committed.

Your Majesty, while carrying out our responsibility under your pioneering leadership, we emphasize that the Senate will cooperate with Your Majesty's government with a sincere effort, honest word, faithful opinion, and responsible dialogue so that we can work together for the homeland's welfare and the people's might. We beseech Almighty God to preserve Your Majesty, grant you success, and inspire you. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

House of Representatives' Reply

JN240600 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1635 GMT 23 Jan 84

["Text" of the House of Representatives' reply to King Husayn's 16 January speech from the throne, delivered by 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, at the Royal Hashemite Court on 23 January — recorded]

[Text] Your Majesty, as representatives of the nation, we are honored in conveying to your exalted office feelings of appreciation and esteem and deepest gratitude to Almighty God for granting you good health. We also ask Almighty God to grant you more determination, a clarity of vision, and perspicacity so that you may be at the head of the munificent convoy that is proceeding to achieve this nation's objectives and build its glory under the canopy of obedience to God, and is working to raise high this nation's banner which has merited the blessings of God because it was the best of nations, advocating equity, banning reprehensible actions, and believing in God. We also ask Almighty God to make us the loyal soldiers who will proceed along the course with you, well aware of our sense of responsibility, and proud of our Arab and Islamic identity which has

illumin.ted the course of mankind, and dissipated the dark clouds of ignorance. A Book which We have revealed Unto thee, in order that Thou mightest lead mankind out of the depths of darkness into light [Koranic verse].

Your Majesty, we are pleased to be at your side in confronting the dangers which threaten us and standing fast against the challenges which pose a threat to our existence in our land. We must work with sincerity and determination, offer sound advice and opinions, and contribute in offering sacrifices for the liberation of the land and the holy places from the hold of the occupation forces which have persevered in their aggression after their designs of expansion have become exposed to the world at large as well as their disavowal of pledges, insistence and desire for expansion, and their imposing control with the purpose of humiliating the individual and swallowing up the homeland.

Your Majesty, the representatives of the nation who are well aware of the unavoidable circumstances which have obstructed parliamentary life in our beloved country, extend to your exalted office their sentiments of appreciation for your kind approval to restore this part of our life to its normal state on the basis of the spirit of real participation in establishing the foundations of parliamentary life, embodying the democratic spirit, and redressing the constitutional state of affairs through the rebuilding of one of the most important pillars of government; the legislative branch.

Your Majesty, the representatives of the nation on the two banks of the immortal river, who have believed in the sacred character of Arab unity for whose sake your grandfather Husayn, may God make his earth light, struggled and offered sacrifices, pledge to you that they will not give up their role in entrenching our people's belief in the attainment of this objective. They will work relentlessly to restore the usurped Arab rights in Palestine to their owners. They will not bargain or be lenient on this just cause, the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights and their right to determine their fate on their homeland.

Your Majesty, we are fully aware of the momentous responsibility that we must shoulder toward the central cause, the cause of the Palestinian land and people, as well as toward the measures of Judaization, gradual establishment of settlements and annexation, and what our Palestinian people are suffering on their land in terms of oppression, terrorism, and tyranny at the hands of the rancorous invaders. At the same time, we highly value the responsible role which the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has assumed toward the kinfolk and land and reiterate our eagerness to entrench the bonds of sincere brotherhood and cooperation with it from the premise of our joint belief in the unity of interest, objective, and destiny.

Your Majesty, we bitterly express our deep regret over the deteriorating Arab situation, and we agree with Your Majesty on the need to extricate joint Arab action from the state of paralysis and to give it the ability necessary to adopt decisions based on the majority opinion rather than on unanimity, which may cause weakness and divisions in the united Arab rank. We are in great need of united ranks at this difficult historical stage in our Arab nation's life in order to shoulder the responsibilities of regaining Arab rights and liberating the land from the usurper and occupier.

As for bilateral Arab disputes and their results in terms of entrenching the policy of blocs among Arab countries and the weakness brought about by this policy — a policy that reflects and influences the independent Arab decision — and in view of these imminent dangers, we address ourselves to Jordan's role under Your Majesty's wise leadership, a leadership that we have experienced in this steadfast country, in order to work with your brothers the heads of the Arab countries to reach a minimum level of understanding on strategic cooperation. This will enable our nation to regain its usurped rights and prevent it from giving in to the influence of polarization and international axes.

As for the Iraqi-Iranian war which is raging between two Muslim, fraternal, and neighboring countries, this nation's representatives support Your Majesty in his stand of support for fraternal Iraq, which is defending its land and rights and is making sincere efforts to end the dispute through peaceful and honorable means on the basis of justice, rights, good neighborliness, and noninterference in domestic affairs. We agree with your majesty that prolonging this war will bring about grave repercussions that will threaten our region's security and drag it into the policy of international polarization and the interference of the superpowers. This constitutes a threat to the security and interests of the peoples in the entire region.

Your Majesty, we share your concern over and agree with your idea concerning the Lebanese crisis, which is causing human tragedies, torture, dispersal, and destruction that affect everyone without exception. We denounce the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Zionist occupation of vast areas of Lebanese territories. The current situation in Lebanon is a harbinger of danger to our region, as it brings about strategic and historical Zionist schemes aimed at creating fragmentation, partitioning, and polarization in our Arab homeland. From this premise, we support your leadership in any effort that will lead to the departure of the Israeli invasion forces and all other forces from Lebanon, so that Lebanon's unity and sovereignty are maintained.

We highly value Arab Egypt's role; appreciate the Egyptian people's struggle; and share your belief that Egypt, with its free and genuine Arab face, must not remain outside the ranks of our Arab nation. This is because Egypt cannot do without its nation, and this nation too cannot do without Egypt.

Your Majesty, on the foreign level we will support the government's policy in building bridges with all the countries, peoples, and forces in the world, whether on a bilateral level or within the framework of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Islamic world. We will support its efforts to open dialogue with all world blocs in order to win their support for our Arab rights in such a manner that will serve our just central cause, the Palestine cause, and will end the continued Zionist aggression against the Palestinian land and people. We stress the importance of the Palestinian people's rights; acknowledged by the interna

tional declaration on human rights — rights of which our Palestinian people must not be deprived. We will achieve this is by working with all legitimate means that are available in all arenas, forums, and international fields — at the side of our Arab brothers and with their support — in order to regain our just usurped rights on our Palestinian and Arab land. We will be guided in this field by the principle of common interests that are based on UN resolutions.

Your Majesty. The nation's representatives, who consider our Armed Forces to be a shield for the homeland, believe that it is our duty to extend all possible support to these Armed Forces and to pool all our resources and energies to build and prepare them by making available all they need of modern weapons and equipment so that they will continue to carry out their national and pan-Arab role. We must actively work to develop our army's capabilities in terms of training, organization, and readiness so that it will remain as Leader Husayn wanted it to be — namely, an Arab army that is genuine and strong in its determination and sacrifices. The popular army, which Your Majesty has called for establishing, will be a support for this army and an element of its strength and impregnability.

We will stand by your directives. We will support the government's program in the internal field and will supervise the implementation of this program with a sense of responsibility and in a positive, democratic spirit. If the government does well we will support it and if it errs we will support in rectifying its error provided it responds to advice and constructive criticism. Hence, we expect the government's attitude of action to be open to the legislative power. We hope that the government will cooperate with the legislative power in the service of the citizen, in raising his standards, and in preserving his interests which are above all other interests. We are aware of the difficult financial circumstances, the dearth in our financial resources compared with our country's great responsibilities on all levels and its ambitions in the field of development and construction, and the effect of world economic recession. However, we hope that the government will successfully implement the 5-year development plan and use the most advanced scientific and technical methods in exploiting our natural resources, particularly in exploring the sources of energy which will ensure additional revenue for our country and provide job opportunities for our sons.

We stress the need for developing industry and importing its standards. Factories should be located all throughout Jordan. Care should be devoted to trade. Prices should be monitored, monopoly should be banned, and a high cost of living should be avoided. Consumer goods should be made available to the people, particularly in the villages and the rural areas. Roads in the countryside should be paved and electricity should reach all villages.

In the agricultural field, we hope that the government will devote serious efforts to this issue. This requires adherence to advanced scientific methods of organizing the process of production and marketing. The farmers must be assisted, agrarian reform expanded, and work in the field emphasized through scientific research and continued agricultural guidance. As Your Majesty has pointed out, man is our most valuable possession because man constitutes a supreme asset. Therefore, raising the standard of our people requires developing educational and training programs on an advanced, scientific, and moral basis. Our youth must be trained in the fields of education and sports. They should be encouraged to compete in the creative fields. They must be brought up with the spirit of cooperation and collective work. Their sense of affiliation and citizenship should be encouraged.

Your Majesty. At the beginning of the restoration of the democratic march which you have established, we address ourselves to our kinfolk who are steadfastly adhering to their soil in the sacred land. We greet them. We are proud of their steadfastness and their resistance to occupation. We share Your Majesty's belief that the occupation will end, the land will be liberated, and the Palestinian Arab people will return to their land and exercise their right to deciding their own destiny in their own land. This is the logic of history and the meaning of justice in life. No change wilt thou find in the practice approved of God. [Koranic verse] We pray God to preserve Your Majesty and grant you success.

Information Minister Sharaf on Regional Issues

JN232020 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Paris — Information Minister Layla Sharaf has said that in his speech before the parliament His Majesty King Husayn talked about a practical formula for the Jordanian- Palestinian relationship that reconciles the objectives, aspirations, and methods of both Jordan and the PLO in order to fulfill the same goal: liberation.

In a statement to the Paris-based magazine *KUL AL-'ARAB* published there today, Layla Sharafat said that Jordan has been and still is one of the parties directly concerned with the issue of liberation. The absence of the parliamentary life, she said, has never constituted a barrier in this regard. She further said that the restoration of parliamentary life to Jordan is a step that will help this country to confront the coming challenges in a better manner.

On Jordan's stand regarding President Reagan's initiative, Layla Sharaf said: Jordan sees that this initiative as incomplete as long as the United States does not fulfill the promises it made about this initiative. An integral part of the Reagan initiative included a U.S. commitment to achieve a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and to stop the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. However, Washington has not kept its promises.

Replying to a question regarding Jordan's stand on the current situation in Lebanon, Sharaf said: His Majesty King Husayn's numerous warnings before and after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon were warnings coming from a nationalist Arab, who suffers when any part of the Arab homeland is harmed. Those warnings came from a leader, who is aware of the enemy's designs and intentions in the region. The king's warnings were a call to close up ranks in Lebanon and to heal the wounds as well as to protect the other parts of the Arab body from what has harmed Lebanon.

Regarding King Husayn's call to amend the Arab League's charter and to adopt the principle of the majority, Layla Sharaf said: "Some may interpret this call as a policy standing in the face of losing opportunities as a result of one side's intransigence, which opposes the will of the majority. The Arab homeland should not suffer due to a unilateral stand, that may stem from certain internal or regional factors.

Amman Criticizes U.S. Middle East Policy

JN231912 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has turned down a proposal by the UN Secretary general for an international conference to solve the Middle East crisis. The proposal and the rejection both took place in a relatively short time, something that clearly discloses that the United States is unwilling to include any other side, except those sides that Washington has already asked, in finding a solution to the Middle East crisis.

What concerns us in this regard is that since the June 1967 war, the United States has not succeeded in finding a solution to the Palestine question or to the Zionist aggression against the Arab world. The United States succeeded only in implementing the first part of the Camp David agreements, which have so far failed to restore the Tabah area to Egypt. Consequently, despite Jarring's tours, Rogers' initiative, Scranton's investigations, the Camp David agreements, and the recent initiative by President Reagan, the United States has failed to solve the Middle East issue because of its monopolization of the work after it disavowed the joint U.S.-USSR statement of 1977.

Furthermore, the United States recently promised its ally Israel that it will veto any draft resolution to amend Security Council Resolution 242. It is known that Egypt and France have been working for some time to apply this amendment in order to makethe Security Council's permanent members recognize the Palestinian people's political rights, including their right to self-determination. Even if we put the Palestine question aside, we see that the United States, since the June 1982 Zionist invasion of Lebanon, has failed to solve the Lebanese crisis. On the contrary, we see that the United States managed to disavow and freeze UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 because they call for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Lebanese territory.

Since this well known U.S. stand has failed to lead the region toward security and peace, the United States should cooperate with other sides regarding the Middle East equation — the USSR and the European bloc — to bring about the solution sought by the region's states and peoples and not to impose the solution desired by either the United States or the USSR.

Israel has for many years obsessed the U.S. Administration with the Soviet threat. Israel used this card to blackmail the U.S. Administration. It is high time that this exposed game ends because the real threat in the region lies in Israel's policies of aggression, expansion, and terrorism in the Middle East and not in the Soviet Union's imaginary intentions in the region, particularly since the United States and Israel use these imaginary intentions as a pretext to threaten the Arab world and to deal with it by using the policies of war and aggression.

We admit that the United States can reject an international conference on peace in the Middle East. Actually, it has rejected such a conference. However, the United States cannot alone build the pillars of peace in the region. The past years have confirmed the U.S. impotency in this regard. Therefore, we once again call on the U.S. Administration to use its interests in the Middle East to bring about an international peace that guarantees the continuation of U.S. interests and the restoration of its credibility in the Arab world. Such a peace may mark the beginning of an era of peace, stability, and prosperity in the region and the whole world.

'Sources' on Government Security Plan Review

NC240757 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Excerpts] In view of the current security and political developments, the government is laying the foundations for a move to overcome the difficulties that are obstructing salvation and the security plan in conformity with the objective of adopting political solutions and asserting the principle of dialogue.

The foundations for this move were laid at yesterday's meeting at the Presidential Palace under President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim attending. The meeting was devoted to an assessment of the results of the Lebanese contacts during the fourth Islamic Summit Conference which convened in Casablanca last week as well as the results of the foreign minister's visit to France and Britain to discuss the future of the Multinational Force.

According to informed sources, Prime Minister al-Wazzan explained that Lebanon had not participated in voting on Egypt's reinstatement to the ICO, contrary to reports that said Lebanon had abstained from voting. In fact, it had not participated in the voting.

Following that discussion, the government leaders proceeded to chart the framework for the move to confront the current events. Informed sources said this move is inevitable to overcome the difficulties that emerge from time to time and necessitate the continuation of efforts to ensure salvation. According to the same sources, the move is based on eliminating all obstacles that appear every now and then and obstruct the security plan. This is because the plan is the state's current objective. The state has adopted the method for a political and not a military solution. A political solution requires the creation of a safe atmosphere and the confirmation of the principle of dialogue that was adopted in Geneva.

The same sources pointed out that preparations are being made for resuming the discussion of those subjects raised during the tripartite meeting held at Casablanca among Minister Elie Salim, [Syrian Foreign Minister] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and [Saudi Foreign Minister] Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and that was followed up by Prime Minister al-Wazzan at two meetings with the Syrian and Saudi ministers, where several details raised during these contacts were discussed.

The move is based on the results of the tripartite Casablanca meeting and requires elimination of some of the obstacles that have arisen with regard to certain details.

The source emphasized that the state is determined to continue its moves in every direction to establish security and implement the security plan, which constitutes the right means for a political solution through dialogue.

The informed sources believe that Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim's tour of Paris and London and his meeting with his British and French counterparts Geoffrey Howe and Claude Cheysson, respectively, and U.S. presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld, achieved a positive result, namely, the assertion by those states that the Multinational Force will remain in Lebanon.

Political Figures Discuss Security Plan

NC232130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] A meeting was held this afternoon at the residence of Former Minister Malik Salam. The meeting was attended by Former Minister Salam; Former Prime Ministers Rashid as-Sulh and Salim al-Huss; Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri; Political Bureau member Haytham Jum'ah; and Progressive Socialist Party Deputy leader Muhsin Dallul. Dr Nasib al-Barbir apologized for not attending because he was travelling.

The conferees considered the security plan as the first step toward tackling the situation, and that Lebanon can only be saved through constructive dialogue. They asked that Lebanon raise its voice in the Security Council and reject Israeli occupation and hostile practices.

The conferees also called for settling the kidnapped persons' question within the framework of the efforts being made by the Dar al-Fatwa committee through the authorities on one hand and International Red Cross on the other.

Lebanese Forces Issue Statement on U.S. Stand

NC232120 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The Lebanese Forces' Command Council held its weekly session today under Fadi Afram, with all members attending. The Command Council's official spokesman made the following statement:

1. The Lebanese forces consider as positive and satisfactory the U.S. stand expressed yesterday through the statements of President Reagan and Secretary Shultz. The U.S. stand reflects its serious commitment to Lebanon, not only because it is an ally of the free world, but also because of its importance as an inlet to the region for Soviet strategy, which is being implemented by Damascus and its allies.

Talk of any military or moral withdrawal of U.S. and Multinational Forces will represent a retreat vis-a-vis the Soviet onslaught, particularly following the defeat inflicted on Moscow's allies in Casablanca. A U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon would be equal to or even more serious than a U.S. withdrawal from Western Europe where it is defending its allies. Hence, U.S. credibility [words indistinct] and Secretary Shultz' statements, though somewhat late, are in line with the Lebanese forces' constant stand since the beginning of the struggle over Lebanon, and Damascus' onslaught on Lebanon's legitimacy — Damascus which has been using more than one Junblatt to implement its plans for the past 9 years.

The battle that Junblatt is engineering from Amman and Damascus has clear-cut landmarks and objectives. All international and regional peace-loving forces should expose and thwart these

attempts before it is too late, as they aim at shattering U.S. prestige and forcing it to submit to terrorism.

2. It has become poignantly evident to everyone that confrontinng the terrorist, treacherous attempts against innocent citizens should be tackled through military means and tenacious political stands. The Lebanese forces support the position of the government and legitimate institutions in confronting the military pressures and political extortions being practiced by Syria and its agents. All the devoured Lebanese forces, particularly those in the Islamic ranks, and all regional and international forces that support Lebanon, should back all of the government's security and political steps that are capable of helping Lebanon ride out its predicaments.

3. All Lebanese factions reject the logic of imposing conditions by means of artillery and rockets, particularly Junblatt's role, which does not conceal the crystal clear Syrian and Soviet objectives: to overthrow the regime and [words indistinct]. It is high time for the Lebanese to stop being the fuel for a war which will only serve Syrian political objectives and bring destruction and ruination to Lebanon. Everyone knows we can retaliate twofold, but we consider those Lebanese still held hostage in Syrian-controlled areas, and in areas under Junblatt's hegemony, our kinfolk and brothers who should resist all pressures in order to bring about the salvation of Lebanon.

Junblatt Reiterates Call for President To Resign

JN232048 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Jan 84

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, today again called for the Lebanese president's resignation. According to REUTER, Junblatt said in Damascus: We will not participate in any government or any formula with President Amin al-Jumayyil because we are not ready to cover up the Phalangist Party's crimes. He added: I once again call on President al-Jumayyil to resign before his policy destroys Lebanon.

Junblatt Meets With Ambassadors in Damascus

JN240632 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] A Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party spokesman has said that the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] continued its international diplomatic moves in Damascus yesterday with the aim of confronting the Lebanese authorities' military escalation and media campaign. The spokesman said that Walid Junblatt met yesterday with the Swedish, Austrian, Finnish, Cypriot, Swiss, and Yugoslav ambassadors at the Swiss Embassy in Damascus. He handed them the text of the memorandum that the NSF sent the day before yesterday to the UN Security Council's 5 permanent member-states, the 10 EEC states, and the nonaligned states.

Dissident Nimr Salih, Junblatt Press Conference

JN232150 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2110 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus, 23 Jan (SANA) — Nimr Salih, alias Abu Salih, member of the command of the revolutionary uprising inside the Fatah movement, has stressed that the Lebanese arena will continue to witness the main struggle to protect and preserve the future of the Arab homeland and nation. This came during a press conference Nimr Salih held today in Damascus in which Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], also participated. The press conference was attended by journalists and correspondents of foreign news agencies and television networks accredited in Damascus.

Nimr Salih said we are strong and capable of deterring and foiling all conspiratorial designs aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause, thanks to Syria's steadfast principled stands and to the steadfastness of the Lebanese nationalist forces under the leadership of the National Salvation Front. Abu Salih reconfirmed that the uprising movement stands firmly and decisively to confront the Camp David design and to face the capitulatory plans and pressures to force us to accept autonomy. He added: The Palestinian revolution continues its just and legitimate struggle to liberate the land and regain the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate right to establish their own independent state on the national soil of Palestine by adopting the methods of force and armed struggle until victory and liberation are achieved.

On the Jordanian regime's recent measures, Abu Salih said they are a falsification of our people's will and a maneuver to obtain more concessions from 'Arafat and his deviating clique, which no longer represent the Palestinian people.

Regarding his meeting with Nimr Salih, Walid Junblatt said it is a continuation of the meetings that took place earlier within the framework of joint coordination and consultation. He stressed that the Lebanese arena has been and will continue to be the main arena that will determine the fate of the Palestinian and Lebanese causes.

Regarding what is being reiterated by Western media —that the Lebanese nationalist forces possess planes that will carry out suicidal attacks on the U.S. forces —Junblatt said that such an issue is intended as a pretext for the U.S. fleet to commit new massacres against the civilians and residential areas in the nationalist regions in order to subjugate them to the U.S. policy [words indistinct] the Arab region and its hegemony over it. Junblatt reiterated the National Salvation Front's refusal to participate in Amin al-Jumayyil's government. He called on President al-Jumayyil to resign before he destroys Lebanon with his foolish, frivolous policy.

[Words indistinct] of a role hostile to the Lebanese nationalist and Palestinian forces, stressing that the states which opposed that decision are capable of confronting all the plots, aggressive designs, and capitulatory plans in the region.

Saudi Ambassador Denies Statement on Al-Farrash

NC240610 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] The investigations carried out thus far have not produced any information regarding the kidnapping of Saudi Consul Husayn al-Farrash. Last night, Saudi Ambassador Ahmad al-Kuhaymi denied the report carried by some that the Saudi Foreign Ministry has issued a statement to the effect that Consul al-Farrash is being held by Jundullah and that contacts are being made with Nabih Birri to secure his release. Ambassador al-Kuhaymi affirmed that the report is completely untrue and that no Saudi statement to this effect has been issued.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan contacted the Saudi ambassador and discussed with him the kidnapping of Consul al-Farrash and its implications. Prime Minister al-Wazzan reaffirmed that the Lebanese authorities are giving utmost attention to this matter and are exerting every effort to secure his release.

Birri Denies Kidnapped Saudi in Beirut

NC231831 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut, Jan 23 (AFP) — Nabih Birri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal Movement today denied a report that the kidnapped first secretary of the Saudi Embassy here was being held in the southern Beirut suburbs.

Mr Birri's politico-military movement controls south Beirut.

A reliable Saudi source had said in Riyadh today that the Saudi first secretary, Husayn Farrash, was being held in southern Beirut by a group called the "Jundullah" (The Soldiers of Allah).

Mr Birri expressed "astonishment" at the claim which he said was "totally unfounded." The Amal leader has reportedly contacted Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Ahmad Al Kuhaymi on the matter.

The Islamic Jihad Organisation, which has claimed a number of terrorist attacks, had said it carried out the kidnapping and threatened to execute Mr Farrash.

Threat to American University of Beirut Reported

NC241146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] We have just received a report saying that an unidentified person last night contacted the telephone operator at the American University of Beirut and told him that a major operation will be carried out inside the university today. Security authorities adopted intensive security measures today, but thus far nothing has happened.

Barakat Succeeds Haddad as 'Free Army' Chief

NC240950 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 23 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported yesterday that Sharbil Barakat has assumed the command of the "army of free Lebanon" from Major Sa'd Haddad, who died last week. The agency did not explain when Barakat was appointed successor or whether he assumed temporary or permanent command of the "army of free Lebanon." However, the agency said the scope of operations of Haddad's forces has been expanded in Sidon and the remaining southern towns.

The agency said the "army of free Lebanon" yesterday operated regular foot patrols on Sidon streets and issued a statement calling on the "army volunteers" to report to the Khayrallah Salamah Barracks in Marj 'Uyun as of this morning.

More Reportage on Security Developments

PSP Fires Advanced Missiles

GF231405 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Jan (QNA) — Reporting from Beirut, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AS-SIYASAH* said today that infra-red Soviet-made missiles which locate their targets accurately, have scored direct hits on Lebanese Army artillery positions. The paper said these missiles are being used by the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, noting that this has greatly annoyed the United States and Lebanon because it might turn the conflict into a direct confrontation between advanced Soviet and U.S. weapons.

Iranians Arrive For Training

NC231255 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1222 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information that a group of 60 Iranians has arrived in Lebanon in the past few days and joined a training camp in the (?Tfayl) township, near the Janta camp, which the Israelis have destroyed. The information says the camp also includes 80 Lebanese men. Certain officers from an intelligence service of an Arab country supervise their training. The officiers have been provided with maps pinpointing targets that must be struck in Lebanon and certain Gulf countries, particularly U.S. and French interests.

'Fierce' Clashes on Khaldah-'Aramun Axis

NC231456 (Clandestine) Voice of Truth in Arabic to Lebanon 1415 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] After their failure this morning to advance on the Khaldah-'Aramun axis, the factional army and its Phalangist associates made a new attempt to advance. Fierce clashes with various types of weapons are now raging on that axis.

Army Beirut Positions Attacked

NC231608 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The degree of tension on the Qabr Shmun-'Ayn Ksur axis has abated while the Junblatt forces' attacks continue against Lebanese Army positions on the 'Aramun-ad-Dawhah axis. Meanwhile, the Junblatt gunmen are now directing antiarmor fire against Bsaba, Kafr Shima, and Qabr Shmun.

Army Mountain Positions Shelled

NC232114 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Security sources report that at 2140 the Army positions in Suq al-Gharb came under artillery shelling. The Army returned the fire with the appropriate weapons.

Army Takes Sniper Fire

NC241007 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Security sources have reported that Army positions in Qurs al-Mudawwar, Suq al-Gharb, and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah have now been subjected to heavy sniper fire from gunmen's positions for roughly 5 minutes. The Army is answering the fire with appropriate weapons.

U.S. Planes Overfly Beirut, Mountain 24 Jan

NC240648 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Excerpt] We begin our security report with a report that at 0612 today, U.S. warplanes flew reconnaissance sorties over the capital, its southern suburb, and the mountain following a night during which intermittent clashes took place on the traditional axes in which heavy machine guns and artillery were used.

Continuing Reportage on Developments in South

Security Report Update

NC231345 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Information received from the south indicates that the Israeli occupation forces continue to surround Al-Hallusiyah after detaining a number of citizens. The inhabitants are continuing their sit-in in the township's mosque while a state of tension and unrest prevails in the area. This morning the inhabitants of the villages of Dayr Qanun an-Nahr, Burj Rahhal, (Ash-Shhur), (Thibyat), (Ma'rud), Barish, (Tarifah), (Jiblata), and Al-Humayrah staged an open sit-in and strike until the release of the detainees is secured.

Israeli Overflights, Mock Raids

NC231254 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Israeli aircraft today continuously overflew Lebanese skies. They made two sorties this morning and afternoon over Beirut, the mountain, and the south — particularly Sidon — where they overflew the city at low altitude and carried out mock raids.

Israelis Arrest Palestinian Refugees

NC231600 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Sidon, South Lebanon, Jan 23 (AFP) — Israeli forces surrounded the 'Ayn al-Hilwah Palestinian refugee camp east of here at dawn today and arrested an unspecified number of inhabitants, correspondents in the area reported. There was no statement from Israeli forces, but rumors circulating in the camp said the bodies of two Israeli soldiers had been found in a vacant lot within the camp's boundaries last night.

Israeli bomb disposal units detonated a five kilo (11 pound) charge found along the coastal highway five km (three miles) south of here, the correspondents said. Later the Israelis detonated a hand grenade found on a Sidon road by members of the "National Guard," an Israeli-created local militia.

Israeli military sources today confirmed that the Israeli Army had carried out "operations intended to counter terrorist activities" at the camp but did not specify their nature. The same sources denied rumors that the bodies of two Israeli soldiers had been found in the vicinity.

Strikes Reported; Patrol 'Besieged'

NC231844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpt] In the south, the citizens of Al-Hallusiyah escalated their resistance and sit-in strike against the Israeli siege of their town. About 500 people staged a sit-in strike in the Al-Husayni Club while other citizens blocked the town's accesses with stones and burning tires. Inside the town they besieged an Israeli patrol of three jeeps and two civilian vehicles comprising approximately 20 men; consequently, the situation is tense this afternoon.

Tyre secondary school students staged a strike this afternoon in the wake of the Al-Hallusiyah incident and detention of Shaykh 'Abbas Harb. A student demonstration was staged in the city protesting Israeli measures. The citizens assembled in the Imam as-Sadiq Mosque in Tyre, joining the sit-in strike which started this morning.

'Indiscriminate' IDF Fire in Sidon

NC240926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0918 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] We have just received a report that Israeli forces are operating intensive foot and vehicular patrols on Riyad as-Sulh

Street in Sidon and are now opening indiscriminate gunfire in all directions at stores, pedestrians, and vehicles. These actions frightened the citizens who rushed to their homes or other safe places for protection.

Syrians Detaining Unification Movement Members

NC231300 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Information received from the north indicates that the Syrian forces have initiated a campaign of detentions of those supporting the Unification Movement and belonging to Palestinian organizations that sympathize with Yasir 'Arafat. The information further indicates that Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Unification Movement, recently received financial aid from Yasir 'Arafat, who promised more aid and called on him to hold fast.

Meanwhile, Khalil al-'Akkawi, alias Abu 'Arabi, the Unification Movement's military official, has seceded from Sha'ban's leadership and formed a new organization, which he has decided to lead himself, calling it the Muslim Youth Movement [harakat ash-shabab al-muslim].

Damascus Reacts to Recent Shultz Remarks

JN231535 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] After a short pause, U.S. officials have resumed their provocative and instigative statements on the Lebanese situation, aiming at provoking Syria, leveling false accusations against it, and making threats against it. President Ronald Reagan took part in these statements. He reiterated his determination to keep the Marines in Lebanon despite all that has taken place. He considered the withdrawal of these forces a catastrophe.

In a televised statement yesterday and in a statement to *THE WASHINGTON POST*, Secretary of State George Shultz further escalated the situation when he claimed that Syria is trying to topple Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's regime and is feeding terrorism in Lebanon. Not satisifed with this escalation against Syria, Schultz added Libya, Iran, and the Soviet Union to the list of those included in his accusations and threats.

Before Reagan and Shultz led the new U.S. campaign of provocation, threats, and extortion, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a meeting during which it listened to a report by Senator Tower on his Middle East tour. During this meeting, too, accusations were made against Syria. It was depicted as a crocodile lying in wait to swallow Lebanon the moment the Marines left. Other statements depicted the departure of the Marines as a potential catastrophe for U.S. policy. The most moderate speakers during this meeting called for withdrawal after achieving military and diplomatic accomplishments in Lebanon and the region in general.

This new U.S. campaign, which is accompanied by talk about a U.S. preventive strike or a U.S.-Israeli blow, is a new premeditated escalation of tension in the region and an attempt to blackmail Syria by threatening force. It is, moreover, a feverish attempt to conceal the large failure of the U.S. policy in Lebanon and the region and a desperate effort to conceal the basic problems of the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

Dear listeners, the basic problem in Lebanon is the Israeli invasion forces' departure without conditions and without any political or military gains. The U.S. rulers do not bother to talk about this problem. They are only trying to give this problem the lowest priority, thus confirming Italian President Pertini's statement that the U.S. forces came to Lebanon to help Israel, and not to secure peace.

The second pressing problem in Lebanon is that of national accord. The Geneva dialogue conference indicated that accord cannot be achieved except by abrogating the 17 May agreement, which harms Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and Arab relations. The United States and its forces are a large obstacle to accord because the United States entered the Lebanese conflict as a biased side and because the U.S. forces turned into one of the warring militias in the Lebanese arena. Hence it appears that the United States has not undertaken any postive action in Lebanon or offered any constructive contribution to help Lebanon overcome its difficulties and achieve the two main objectives essential to ensure the independence, sovereignty, and unity of the Lebanese. The United States only supported the Israeli invaders, escalated the danger of war in the region, obstructed the process of Lebanese national accord, and sought to turn Lebanon into a U.S. protectorate and the Lebanese president into a puppet in the hands of U.S. policy.

We do not think that George Shultz' defense of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil is in the interest of this or any other Lebanese president. The national and strong Lebanese president who is capable of dealing with his people's problems is the president who derives his strength from his people and their national unity as well as from his representation of the people's national aspirations. He is not the president who depends on the protection, defense, and enthusiasm of the imperialists and Israelis — enemies of Lebanon and all the Arabs.

Shultz' statements harm Lebanon and the Lebanese president more than they harm or intimidate Syria. It is well known that Syria does not fear threats, retreat in front of brandished aggression, or yield on its principled stands regardless of all sacrifices. Those comtemplating a large-scale or limited aggression should know that the price of aggression will be very high. They will not obtain through aggression and the use of arms what they failed to obtain through pressure and diplomacy.

A superpower like the United States had better feel its responsibilities toward world peace rather than try to impose its will on others by force and the threat to use force. Yes, it is better for a superpower like the United States to feel its responsibilities toward world peace rather than try to impose its will on others by force and the threat of force.

CPSU Message to Ba'th Command Reported

JN231828 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command has received a message from the CPSU Central Committee in reply to the National Command's memorandum to the fraternal and friendly parties on the political developments in the region. The CPSU Central Committee's message reiterates the support of the USSR and all militant forces in the world for our just and principled struggle in defense of our people's just rights and our nation's objectives of liberation and victory.

Regarding the current developments in the Arab arena, the CPSU Central Committee asserted the identity of views on the analysis of events, and on the imperialist-Zionist escalation of these events. The CPSU Central Committee's message says: We agree on the evaluations presented by our friends in Syria on the aggressive nature of the actions of imperialism and its agents againsnt the Arab people in general, and Syria and Lebanon in particular. These actions may endanger peace in this region and the world, especially since the United States is expanding its interference in other countries' affairs, and it is also working in accordance with the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel, and in cooperation with its NATO allies. The United States is trying to subjugate the Arab countries to direct military and political hegemony. To achieve this purpose, the U.S.-Israeli

aggressive alliance is trying to destroy the PLO, to remove it from the conflict with imperialism and Zionism, and to revitalize the 17 May agreement of submission which is imposed on the Lebanese people.

In its message to the National Command, the CPSU Central Committee asserted that the USSR denounces the imperialist and Zionist schemes and aggressive provocations against our Arab people, and reiterates its solid and firm support for Arab Syria, and its heroic steadfastness in the face of aggressive schemes.

Ba'th Official Confers With Soviet Ambassador

JN231314 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, today met with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Yukhin and discussed the latest developments in the Arab region. The two sides stressed their identical views on evaluating the developments that resulted from U.S. schemes and the Zionist aggression. The USSR ambassador reiterated his country's support for Syria in its confrontation of the U.S. imperialist schemes and the Zionist aggression. They reviewed the development of relations between the two parties on the basis of the joint cooperation agreement and its implementation program [barnamajaha at-tanfidhi].

Mashariqah Receives Polish Delegation 21 Jan

JN211738 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this afternoon received Comrade Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Union and candidate member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him. The talks during the meeting dealt with the cordial relations between the two countries, means of promoting these relations, and Syria's stand toward the incidents in Poland caused by U.S. imperialism and its agents, which seek to strike at the friendly Polish people's achievements.

Comrade Mashariqah stressed that our people, under comrade struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, are determined to confront the U.S. imperialist-Zionist plans aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Arab people's issue and imposing the capitulatory solutions on the Arab nation. He also stressed that our people are determined to pursue their victorious militant march to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to regain the usurped rights, the foremost of which is the Palestinian people's national right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

Talks Begin With Brazilian Delegation

JN230702 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] The first session of talks between the Ba'th Party delegation led by Mut'ib Shanan, reserve member of the Ba'th Party National Command, and the Brazilian Democratic Workers Party delegation led by (Nivia Moretra), deputy leader of the party, began at the National Command building today. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and were characterized by joint understanding of various Arab and Latin American issues.

Comrade Shanan reviewed the political developments in the Arab region as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the U.S. forces' presence in Lebanon and the Mediterranean in support of the Israeli occupation. Shanan referred to the main aims of U.S. imperialism and Zionism: subjugating Syria and imposing capitulatory solutions on it in order to impose complete U.S.-Israeli domination of the Arab region. He affirmed the Ba'th Party's firm, principled stand and that of Syria under the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad in confronting and defeating the various forces of aggression, relying on Syrian national unity, the Arab masses' and forces' support for the Ba'th Party and Syria, and the backing rendered to our nation's just struggle by our friends in the world.

The guest delegation expressed the Democratic Workers Party's support and that of the Brazilian masses for the Arab nation's struggle and their firm support for Syria, which is considered to be the vanguard, progressive force confronting the imperialist-Zionist war machine. The delegation stressed the ties of struggle between the Arab and Latin American peoples.

TISHRIN: Al-Jumayyil Shirking Geneva Commitments

JN241020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Press review]

[Text] Commenting in its "Behind the News," column, *TISHRIN* says today: Syria's position on the Lebanese crisis needs no further explanation. The main issue in Lebanon is to implement what the conflicting sides agreed upon at last year's national dialogue conference in a manner which will later serve the continuation of this dialogue in the same positive approach, which Syria has supported, and in fact developed, to enable both sides in the Lebanese conflict to achieve a correct radical solution to the Lebanese crisis based essentially on the cancellation of the 17 May agreement and Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all of the Lebanese territories. The Phalangist side's agreement to Lebanon's Arab affiliation during the first phase of the Geneva dialogue should lead to the cancellation of this agreement and Israel's withdrawal.

However, the Lebanese authority's behavior does not indicate that it is pursuing what it has agreed upon with the National Salvation Front [NSF] and the Amal movement. Whoever agrees

to Lebanon's Arab affiliation should logically agree to the requirements of the success of this affiliation and should make his recorded agreement a clear prelude to ridding Lebanon of the Shultz plan and deprive Israel of reaping the fruits of its invasion of Lebanon. Otherwise, Lebanon's basic problems will remain unresolved, or, as the NSF has said, Lebanon will continue to be exposed to destruction.

Therefore, Syria cannot but consider the Phalangist authority's behavior as one way of complicating and worsening the situation in order to avoid the radical solutions, which began at the Geneva conference and which must continue through this conference. But if the Lebanese authority wants to shirk what it has signed, then our only explanation is that the Lebanese regime is trying to implement the Shultz agreement under regional circumstances which it thinks are now propitious.

The results of these circumstances are now clear. 'Arafat is trying to conclude his deal with King Husayn through Mubarak, who in turn is trying to implement the Reagan plan within the Camp David framework. For his part, King Husayn is trying to represent the Palestinian people through the Jordanian-Palestinian Parliament and to dominate and usurp Palestinian decision-making on the pretext of unifying Palestinians of the two banks.

All these attempts may have given President al-Jumayyil the idea of implementing the agreement with Israel and benefitting from the U.S. military potential, with which Reagan is continuously threatening the region. The military escalation over the past 2 days and the savage shelling of the nationalist areas by the U.S. Marine forces took place within the framework of the declared U.S. state of alert in Lebanon and the region. The Reagan administration has increased the degree of military readiness of its forces on the ground, on the sea, and in the air not only in Lebanon and the Mediterranean, but also in the Gulf area. This means that the Reagan administration links its pressure on Lebanon with its pressure on Syria and the nationalists everywhere in the Arab homeland.

Damascus Radio Views Jordanian RDF Scheme

JN211535 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1225 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen, the U.S. Administration has announced that it will ask Congress to allocate funds for a Jordanian rapid deployment force to be used whenever necessary in the Gulf region. Various sides are seeking to clothe Camp David in Arab garb and to bring it to the Arab region through some of the United States' friends. At least one Arab ruler is getting ready to join Camp David on the basis of the Reagan plan and because of the intimidation that the Palestinian question will go with the wind if the Arabs do not submit to the Reagan proposals before the end of this year.

Yasir 'Arafat, who is supposed to defend the Palestinian question and resist the Israeli-U.S. policy, has made himself a godfather for Camp David in its new guise. He is singing the praises of the Egyptian regime, which is chained to the Camp David accords, and proposing negotiations by proxy on the basis of the Reagan proposals, which ignore and reject the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as well as the principle of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories. However, Camp David has been unanimously rejected by a necessary Arab decision. It will never receive Arab acceptance, nor will it ever be approved in the Arab arena. Those who are seeking to join Camp David by renewing their bets on the United States and the U.S. role have no acceptable pretext, especially since As-Sadat's experiment proved that the United States seeks new Arab concessions to Israel and to relinquish Arab land and rights.

U.S. credibility has failed more than once in the Arab arena. It has also collapsed in Lebanon. Where are the U.S. promises to evacuate the Israeli invaders from Lebanon? Even Italian President Pertini has openly said that the U.S. forces came to Lebanon to defend Israel. The insistence of successive U.S. administrations, including President Reagan's, on linking U.S. policy in the Middle East with Israel and its policy and plans and ignoring the real national U.S. interests in the region is what makes the U.S. Administration unable to move freely in the region and contribute positively to the process of peace and stability here.

The United States ignored the aspirations and rights of the Vietnamese and the Southeast Asian peoples and linked its policy with regimes that were hostile to the people. What was the result? The peoples' will in our age cannot be conquered. The new facts, developments, and balances of power that followed World War II provided this will with material support that made it difficult for imperialism to deal unilaterally with the peoples and their national liberation movements or to dictate its will to these peoples and movements by force.

Had the U.S. rulers been able to abandon their impulsive political or electoral thoughts and learn from the lessons of history and their continuous failure in the Middle East, they would have realized that the major defect of their policy in the Middle East lies in the fact that there is no U.S. policy in the region and that submitting to the Zionist lobby in the United States and to Israel's hostile and expansionist policy has pushed U.S. policy toward a dead end.

'Arafat Said To Blame for Envoy's Shooting

JN221830 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brothers on the path of revolution and liberation: Following Yasir 'Arafat's departure from Tripoli and his meeting with Husni Mubarak, 'Arafat's clique began talking about resuming armed struggle. People wonder what kind of struggle 'Arafat is talking about especially after he announced his role in Camp David.

Is Yasir 'Arafat going to carry out an armed struggle from his headquarters in Tunis by cooperating with the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes? The answer was clear from the beginning. After they took their step toward Camp David, 'Arafat and his

clique were not talking about armed struggle against the Zionist enemy but about terrorism against the Palestinian and Arab forces that confront Camp David. The attempt on the Libyan ambassador's life in Rome is the first sign of the course of 'Arafat and his clique in this stage. 'Arafat and his clique seek to drive a wedge between Libya and Tunis and satisfy U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region. Their actions during the past years were aimed at satisfying U.S. imperialism and proving that they are qualified to participate in the settlement, either on the basis of the Reagan plan or any other U.S. imperialist plan.

We say that this is a serious action. Not only are 'Arafat and his clique responsible for this action, but all the sides that adopted Yasir 'Arafat and his clique and assisted him in carrying out his terrorist actions are as well. Yasir 'Arafat lost his position in the march of the Palestinian armed struggle when he visited Egypt, shook hands with Husni Mubarak, and announced that he and Husni Mubarak adopt the same course.

The Palestinian national will as embodied by the PNC rejects this course part and parcel and considers it treasonous. By adopting terrorism against the forces of steadfastness, 'Arafat and his clique have turned into a gang serving the United States and its tools. All those who facilitate the implementation of this gang's plans are considered partners in this gang and responsible for all this gang's crimes.

Damascus Radio on Multinational Force's Role

JN221444 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1225 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, once again, the agent forces are seeking to disrupt the security situation in Lebanon. This comes amid signs of aggressive action by the Multinational Force to help these agent forces in their war against the nationalist forces, who are concerned about Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, freedom, unity, and territorial integrity. Of course, there is a joint plan that governs these actions, one that shares the same unified objectives. The agents are disrupting the security situation in an attempt to justify President Reagan's plan to keep his forces in Lebanon — and it is President Reagan's forces who are extending hostile assistance to these agent forces in an attempt to torpedo any possibility of resuming the natioanl dialogue conference and to hamper any possible effort toward national accord. Eventually this disruption of the security situation will deepen the differences, shed more Lebanese blood, and partition Lebanon; a partition being the only solution to the problem according to the agents and their supporters in Washington and Tel Aviv.

In light of this we can understand the U.S. Aministration's insistence on keeping the U.S. forces in Lebanon. Their objective for insisting on this presence has become clear, not only through the new disruption in this country, but also through the continuous aggressions by these forces against the nationalist forces' positions and through a decision that the command of these forces took yesterday — a decision to define the so-called security zone for the ships of the U.S. fleet off the Lebanese coasts. Even ordinary fishing boats are banned from approaching these ships on the pretext that, as this command claims, there are plans and objectives to carry out acts of sabotage. Defining a so-called security zone for the U.S. fleet off the Lebanese coast proves that there is a ready plan to develop the U.S. forces' aggressive role not only in Lebanon, but also in the entire Arab region. Needless to say, the main aggressive designs of these forces will be aimed against Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces, because Syria is the one that directly resists the imperialist-Zionist design in Lebanon by confronting the aggressions against its forces and the Lebanese nationalist forces. Moreover, Syria is the one that hampers the capitulatory solution by the U.S. agents in the region, foremost being Yasir 'Arafat.

The parties to this conspiratorial imperialist alliance still believe that they can strike at Syria's national and pan-Arab stand by dealing an aggressive blow to the Syrian Armed Forces that are present in Lebanon. Therefore, we do not rule out the possibility that the U.S. aggressors will resume their raids on our forces in Lebanon especially at a time when the U.S. agents who followed the Camp David course are seeking to reactivate their moves and resume their feverish efforts to liquidate the Palestinian question and to give the United States a greater opportunity to impose its control over the region, its destiny, and its future. However, the enemies and their agents cannot implement all their designs because Syria has frequently proved that it can confront and foil the aggression. The failure of the designs of those enemies and agents has proved Syria's great power, strength, and ability to confront and achieve victory. It is time for those enemies and agents to understand that Syria has never been and will never be an easy prey. They must understand that Syria's force increases every day and that its ability to confront their plans, which are hostile to the Arab nation's interests, is continuously increasing. They must also realize that time serves Syria's pan-Arab militant stand, and does not serve them. Do they realize the consequences of launching an aggression against Syria? Do they realize the consequences of carrying out such a stupid adventure? It would be better for them to realize the consequences of playing with fire before it is too late.

AL-BA'TH Views U.S. Schemes Against Arabs

JN220841 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Operation of Peddling Camp David Is Taking New Forms" *AL-BA'TH* says: Attempts to peddle Camp David outside Egypt are not new. These attempts have assumed various forms but after 'Arafat's visit to Mubarak in wake of his departure from Tripoli, the peddling operation has continued under the slogan of the Egyptian regime's return to the Arabs but without its relinquishing the Camp David accords. It will return burdened by these accords and committed to them in letter and spirit.

It seems that within the framework of liquidating the Palestinian cause through the authorization of King Husayn to represent the Palestinians and through 'Arafat's endeavors to render this measure a success, it was necessary for Camp David to make its presence felt. That's why a race took place between King Husayn

and 'Arafat to reach Mubarak's regime and exert the greatest possible efforts to beatify his image on the Arab and Islamic level, and to insist on the need for his return, as his return to the Islamic arena and subsequently to the Arab arena will pave the way for the imposition of the capitulatory settlement within the Camp David framework. All the U.S. emblems in the region, particularly 'Arafat, King Husayn, and Saddam, moved along this course to render this peddling operation a success.

While the Arab citizens stood amazed and astonished, these individuals began to reverse facts in broad daylight and to promote their merchandise in the U.S. settlement under titles and appelations whose contents and purpose are no secret to anyone.

AL-BA'TH adds: The question that poses itself is how these slogans underway, including the slogan of the Egyptian regime's return, have now become in harmony with the Arab nation's supreme interest while yesterday they were completely contradictory to this supreme interest? What has changed? Has this regime given up the restrictions imposed on it by Camp David? Has the U.S. Administration proposed anything new concerning the recognition of the Arabs' inalienable rights? Has the U.S. Administration anything else besides the Reagan plan, which ignores the principle of self-determination for the Palestinians, which it can offer to those who claim that new developments have taken place?

AL-BA'TH writes: One can say that the U.S. emblems, which have pledged to pave the way for peddling the Reagan plan and achieving the U.S. settlement, are the same ones who had pledged to mislead the Arab masses, to completely forge facts, and to crown it all with an unholy alliance that they will establish among themselves so that it can really be the alliance for a settlement and for the liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

AL-BA'TH adds: The United States exerted very heavy pressure on several ICO countries to have them participate in peddling Camp David and return the Egyptian regime to the ICO burdened with the chains of the Camp David accords that were concluded by As-Sadat. From all this, the United States undoubtedly seeks to pave the way for the return of the Egyptian regime to the Arab League. In other words, it seeks to generalize the Camp David accords.

AL-BA'TH concludes: The United States and its emblems, however, will be committing a grave mistake if they believe that the Arab nation can forget the blood of its martyrs and agree to Washington's placing the Arabs and Israel within the same equation, consisting of disavowing Arab rights forever and allowing Israel to control the Arabs' destiny. The Arab masses have rejected Camp David, will continue to reject it, and will remain an impregnable bastion in the face of its propagation and generalization, regardless of the sacrifices. The right to life, self-determination, and all the other legitimate rights cannot be cancelled or obliterated by the emblems of treason.

BBC TV Interviews Shamir on Arab Negotiation

LD232223 London BCC Television Network in English 2010 GMT 23 Jan 84

[From the "Panorama" program: Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by correspondent Tom Mangold; date and place of interview not given — recorded]

[Text] [Mangold] What encouragement, sir, can you give to King Husayn as he tries to find a new formula for peace on the West Bank?

[Shamir] We have invited — many times — King Husayn to come to the table of negotiations and discuss with us all the problems related to our relations. I think that in the Camp David agreements you have enough room for negotiations and discussions between us and King Husayn of Jordan. Let him come. Let him talk with us. I think it's the only hope for peace between us and Jordan and all the other countries.

[Mangold] Will you speak to him, sir, if he represents the mainstream of Palestinian opinion or if he feels free to talk for the PLO?

[Shamir] We will talk with him as with the king of Jordan. We are not interested in with whom he has relations. We are not asking about his views, about proposals he will bring to the table of negotiation, but we say at once: Our position is based on the Camp David agreements. But we will listen to all he has to say, — he wants to say [to] us.

[Mangold] Even if he now feels free to reject the Rabat conference constraints and talk on behalf of the Palestinians?

[Shamir] If he comes to negotiate with us it will be a sign and a proof that there is interest there to talk about this.

[Mangold] Prime Minister, are you enthusiastic about the possibility of a new peace offensive by Cairo, Amman, and the Palestinians?

[Shamir] I don't think we need a new peace offensive. We have a very realistic peace program and a very important and vital agreement about a solution of all the problems related to the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries. It is the Camp David agreements, and what we have to do is to resume negotiations about this agreement. And I am sure that the moment we will resume these negotiations we will be on the right way towards peace. We don't need new peace offensives. Let us come back to the only realistic program for peace in our area: to Camp David.

[Mangold] So you are saying that the Reagan initiative is a nonstarter for Israel?

[Shamir] For us the only realistic peace plan is the Camp David plan. It is accepted by us; it is accepted by the United States; and it is signed by Egypt. Let us walk in the framework of this peace plan.

[Mangold] We were talking yesterday to a leading Palestinian who said he believed that a confederation between a Palestinian entity — not necessarily a state — and Jordan is now the wish of the majority of Palestinians on the West Bank. Do you consider that to be a possibility?

[Shamir] We will negotiate within the framework of Camp David about all the proposals the parties will bring to the table of negotiations.

[Mangold] Camp David has been a failure in terms of autonomy negotiations so far.

[Shamir] It was not a failure. I think that not Egypt and neither Jordan and not any other Arab factors have made a serious attempt — a serious effort — to negotiate about autonomy and about Camp David. And we call to them: Let us make a new beginning — a new effort — in the framework of Camp David, because they have to acknowledge — they have tried to meet. [sentence as heard] We have in the Middle East only one peace plan, accepted and signed by Israel and by an Arab country and with the endorsement of the United States. Why neglect it? Why look for other ideas, for other plans? Let us try this way.

[Mangold] [British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs] Sir Geoffrey Howe has also called on Israel for a radical change in its policy towards the Palestinians. Do you feel that this is something that you can move towards?

[Shamir] I think we have nothing to change. The Palestinians have to change their minds and their way of thinking and their way of acting. I think that after what happened in Beirut, in Tripoli, they may be convinced now that the way of violence is not leading anywhere. They have to change. We are ready to talk with anyone.

[Mangold] Do you regard this as a moment of optimism or pessimism in the Middle East?

[Shamir] I am always optimistic.

[Mangold] Every Israeli is optimistic, but is it a real moment of optimism or pessimism?

[Shamir] Yes, it is. It is in spite of the difficulties. I feel we are making progress, and our progress is a progress towards peace, and therefore we have optimism.

BBC TV Report on Relations With Arab Countries

LD240043 [Editorial Report] London BBC Television Network in English at 2010 GMT on 23 January broadcasts its regularly-scheduled weekly "Panorama" program, which features a 50-minute report by correspondent Tom Mangold on Israel's relations with the United States, its neighboring Arab countries, and the Palestinians both inside and outside of the country. The report, entitled "The Elusive Peace" begins with an explanation by Mangold of Israel's special economic difficulties, including rocketing inflation and a rising foreign debt. The latter point leads into an explanation ofIsrael's special relationship with the United States, including U.S. debt rescheduling, military and

economic aid, and military cooperation. The report then cuts to an approximately 1-minute interview with Foreign Office Director General David Kimche on the subject of U.S. relations.

From this Mangold moves on to examine Israeli relations with Egypt, noting that the Egyptian ambassador has been recalled to Cairo and that there is very little cross-border movement between the two states. From the border crossing, the report goes back to the interview with Kimche, who affirms that relations with Egypt are poor and then moves to an approximately 1-minute interview with former Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon, who stresses the need for a "peace offensive" in the two countries' relations.

A major point of contention in Israeli-Arab relations, Mangold points out, is the Israeli policy of introducing settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the annexation of the Golan Heights. He speaks for approximately 1 minute with Rashad ash-Shawwa, a former mayor of Gaza who Mangold describes as a moderate Palestinian leader, who expresses the opinion that the West Bank should be returned to Jordan and that, should this happen, the settlements would almost certainly be allowed to remain, so long as they agreed to live under local Arab and Muslim laws.

From the settlements, Mangold moves on to a discussion of Palestinian rights and representation, which leads to an explanation of the significance of the new Jordanian Parliament. Mangold interviews deputy Israeli Labor Party leader Yitzhaq Rabin on the Parliament, followed by approximately 1 minute with Ash-Shawwa who sees 'it' as both a "good" move and one that may legitimize any future move by King Husayn. This leads to a discussion of the Israeli position on negotiations for Palestinian autonomy, which Mangold notes is restricted to the formula set out in the Camp David agreements. Mangold again speaks to Rabin, who favors Israel discussing Palestinian rights with Jordan. Having thus introduced the subject, Mangold holds an approximately 6-minute interview with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and then ends with an approximately 9-minute interview with Jordanian King Husayn.

Minister Arens on Jordan, Peace Process

TA231916 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The defense minister has said that as a result of domestic difficulties, Jordan's King Husayn is afraid to take the risk of joining the peace process. He said that Israel would welcome Jordan's incorporation in the political process, but there are no signs that Husayn will change his positions. This is because he knows he will remain on his throne even if he does not make peace.

Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that Minister Arens was speaking to a UJA [United Jewish Appeal] delegation. With regard to Lebanon, Minister Arens said that Israel had no demands [derishot] for territories in Lebanon, but if the IDF were to leave there now, there would be terrorist attacks against Galilee within a short time.

The defense minister believes that the points of agreement between Israel and the United States have increased recently. The Reagan administration has increased its involvement in the Middle East and has become more aware of Israel's problems.

On Improved U.S. Relations

TA240609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens says that the war in Lebanon and the U.S. involvement there has led to improved relations between Washington and Jerusalem. Arens was speaking to Jewish leaders in Jerusalem.

[Begin Arens recording] I would say that in the last few months, I think that whatever perception gap existed in the past between Washington and Jerusalem about the Middle East, the same problems, the same interests were viewed differently. Depending on whether you looked at them from Washington or from Jerusalem, I think that that perception gap has narrowed considerably.

I think that it has narrowed considerably, in no small measure, as a result of the fact that the United States itself became much more involved in the goings-on in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, and that the administration became much more cognizant of the kind of problems that Israel was facing in the area, of who it was we were dealing with and just how intractable some of these problems are and that just goodwill and readiness to make concessions was not enough in order to bring about a solution to these problems.

I think that a great deal has been learned in Washington about the Middle East in the last few months and I think that it has reflected itself in the closing of this perception gap and in the fact that when we get together nowadays we find that our views of the situation or estimates of needs to be done are really much closer together than they have been in the past. So, I think that at the present time there is room for optimism. [end recording]

Arens also said he did not believe that Jordan's King Husayn would enter the peace process even though Israel was ready to talk to him.

MK Lynn: Husayn 'Ready' To Negotiate

TA231416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Amnon Lynn says he has obtained substantiated information that King Husayn is ready to have a peace agreement with Israel which is not based on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria. Speaking to our correspondent Yo'el Dar, MK Lynn said that the information he has is based on contacts with Palestinian notables closely associated with King Husayn. Husayn is prepared to take a courageous step, provided that Israel gives up the idea of annexing Judaea and Samaria and applying Israeli law to them. According to Amnon Lynn, as long as Israel does not change its policy, and is not making a move in Husayn's direction,

the monarch will continue to publicly support independence for the Palestinians.

Jordan Attacks West Bank Village Leagues

TA231129 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 23 Jan 84 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Jordan again attacked the West Bank area Village Leagues against the background of reports about an upcoming rapprochement between them and Jordan. Amman news broadcasts have highlighted comments made by Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, the coordinator of activities in the territories, to *AL-ANBA'* to the effect that the leagues have failed because the citizens of the West Bank have boycotted them.

Our correspondent reports that, Jamil al-'Amlah, the head of Hebron area Village League wanted to meet Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan when the latter was visiting London a few months ago, but his request was not answered.

IDF Soldiers Mistakenly Shoot at Jordanians

TA231343 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1334 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The IDF spokesman has confirmed that an IDF patrol that was moving along the Israeli-Jordanian cease-fire line early in the morning of Saturday, 21 January, opened fire at three inhabitants of the Jordanian village of Al-Mukhaybah. The patrol had discovered a suspicious figure running away toward Jordanian territory south of Mevo Hamma and opened fire at it. Israel has passed on explanations about the incident to Jordan via the usual channels and the IDF has begun to investigate the circumstances of the incident.

Government Apologizes to Jordan

TA231413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Israel has apologized to Jordan for the fact that IDF soldiers mistakenly shot and wounded three Jordanians from the village of Al-Mukhaybah on the banks of the Al-Yarmuk River, because they suspected them of being terrorists.

IDF Commander Comments on West Bank Problems

TA221056 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] (ITIM) — The coordinator of activities in the territories, Brigadier General (Reserves) Binyamin Ben Eli'ezer, said on Saturday, 21 January, that a fanatic Islamic element does not exist in the territories, but there is the beginning of a small body trying to spread the infection of Khomeyniite beliefs. These people are condemned by the Muslim Brotherhood and isolated by the local population. He added, "It is hard for me to believe that this can catch on in the territories."

Ben-Eli'ezer ("Fu'ad"), who was speaking at a Saturday discussion group in Tel Aviv, pointed out that during the PLO rebellion almost all the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria supported Yasir 'Arafat as the figure who had planted hope in their hearts, not Abu Musa. At the same time, there is now a process of "soul-searching" among the inhabitants of the territories: Have they not spent 16 years following a dead end road? There is now a renewed movement toward Husayn, Ben-Eli'ezer commented; but 55 percent of the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria were born under Israeli rule, and they do not recognize Husayn and Jordan, but the PLO. However, there are now cracks in the 'Arafat camp.

The coordinator of activities evaluated that the convening of the Jordanian Parliament, with the 23 representatives from the territories and the 7 new elected representatives, was aimed at negating the PLO's legitimacy in representing the Palestinian Arabs. He also pointed out that for the first time a Palestinian Arab, Al-Masri, had been elected a member of the Jordanian Senate. He also said that since the fight in Tripoli, the dialogue between him and the inhabitants of the territories had increased.

In reply to a question, he denied the rumors that there had been differences of opinion between him and Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia about support for the Village Leagues, and it had been because of that that Ilia had been removed from office. Ben-Eli'ezer said he is not opposed to the Village Leagues, and in principle any such body that wants to speak with Israel should be encouraged. However, he is opposed to "putting all our eggs in one basket," all the more so since the Village Leagues represent only 10-15 percent of the population.

As for a solution to the problem of the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, "Fu'ad" said that Israel also had to do some soul-searching. The Jews and Arabs must find a way to get to know each other. Arabic should be studied in Israel, and Hebrew in the territories. He even wants every Israeli to visit the territories, because "they are not Belfast."

PLO Official: PLO Willing To Recognize Israel

TA241139 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Jan 84 p 2

[Report by Miri Paz]

[Excerpt] Zuhdi at-Tarazi, the PLO representative to the United Nations, has said that the PLO leadership would be willing to recognize Israel within the 1967 borders with minor changes if Israel initiated the first step. At-Tarazi told this to Simha (Felfen) and Me'ir Pa'il about 4 months ago. In the first time that a Palestinian leader has specified what these border changes are, At-Tarazi suggested that the border pass through Abu Dis instead of Bayt Safara.

Me'ir Pa'il passed on the suggestion to the Israeli Government. He disclosed it for the first time yesterday at Tel Aviv's Tzavta theater, in a public debate following Ruth Hazan's play "Borderline Case".

MAPAM Secretary Comments on Jewish-Arab Relations

TA221544 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 22 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] "The recent terror raging in the territories constitutes a lethal blow to democracy. To my regret, there has been a deterioration in everything pertaining to relations between Jews and Arabs. A situation has emerged in the administered territories of lawlessness and lack of order," MAPAM Secretary MK Victor Shemtov stated yesterday in the ideological roundtable which is usually held at the MAPAM branch in Nazareth.

MK Shemtov pointed out that "Jewish terrorists attack churches, mosques, and innocent citizens and this adds a religious dimension, in addition to the national dimension, to the Israeli-Arab conflict."

MK Shemtov went on to say: "To my regret, this deterioration is spreading to the Arab sector in Israel and is creating ferment and unrest among Arab citizens. Today I visited the 'Ein Mahil local council and I saw some of the neglect caused by the economic crisis. Hundreds of children study in classrooms that would not befit pigstys. There is also shortage of land on which to build homes for young married couples in the village."

MK Shemtov recounted that MAPAM has recently begun a series of talks with Palestinian leaders in the territories, thus renewing the dialogue between the peace forces opposed to annexation and peace-seeking Palestinians who are opposed to war.

Shemtov emphasized that MAPAM has undertaken the role of a bulldozer which would pave the way for future peace negotiations, once an Alignment-led government has been established.

MAPAM Delegation Holds Talks With W. Bank Leaders

TA231120 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 23 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] MAPAM Secretary General MK Victor Shemtov and Latif Dori, the party's director for Arab affairs, met the day before yesterday with former Jordanian Defense Minister Anwar Nusaybah, deposed Ramallah mayor Karim Khalaf, and Faysal al-Husyani, director of the Institute for Arab Studies in East Jerusalem. These meetings were held within the framework of MAPAM's initiative to deepen the dialogue between peace seekers in Israel and the Palestinians. They also dealt with the situation in the occupied territories, political developments in the area, and the momentum following the 'Arafat-Mubarak meeting, which increased the chances for a political solution to the Palestinian problem.

Labor Party Leadership Meets on TAMI Demands

TA231957 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The Labor Party leadership and the Histadrut leaders last Saturday evening met in the chambers of Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres for a secret discussion. They discussed TAMI's demands to grant its members senior positions in the Histadrut Holding Company and in the Histadrut if it decides to withdraw from the coalition. Our party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al has learned that the TAMI leaders demand that the Labor Party appoint Jews of oriental origin for executive positions in Bank Hapoalim, the Sick Fund directorate, the Solel Boneh Company, the Koor Concern and in the major institutions of the Histadrut and its holding company. Shim'on Peres, Yitzhaq Rabin, Hayim Bar-Lev, Yeruham Meshel, Yisra'el Qeysar and Dani Rosolio took part in the discussion at the end of which it was decided to continue clarification talks with TAMI regarding its demands.

In an answer to a question by our correspondent, Minister Aharon Uzan confirmed that TAMI and the Sephardic Federation transmitted a series of demands in this spirit to the Labor Party. MK Aharon Abu-Hatzera told our correspondent that TAMI will welcome appeals by the Labor Party and its compliance with TAMI's demands, but that this should not be seen as a condition for his party's withdrawal from the coalition. The TAMI leaders today informed the finance minister that as long as the government does not accept their demands about improving the standards of living of the poor strata at the expense of the rich ones, their vote with the government during the debate on the no confidence motion in the Knesset on the coming Wednesday is not assured.

At the moment the TAMI leaders are meeting with the Finance Ministry leadership. Our economic affairs correspondent Hayim Platner reports that Finance Ministry circles said this evening that the bargaining with TAMI is no longer restricted to the socioeconomic sphere but that it is political bargaining. They are afraid that if the Finance Ministry meets TAMI's demands this evening, these demands will be followed by additional ones.

Embassy Plans Campai„n in U.S. Congress

TA232000 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Report by Razi Barquay from Washington — videotaped]

[Excerpt] This U.S. Congress session is during an election year, and the U.S. Administration is aware that the issue of Lebanon may torpedo Reagan's reelection plans.

Israel, in the meantime, wants to get the best out of a bad deal. Following harsh arguments at the Israeli Embassy here, it was decided to enlist support on Capitol Hill for a number of issues, the most important of which are the Jerusalem law which will instruct [yore] the U.S. Administration to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to the capital, continued firm opposition to the Jordanian task force, and cooperation with Israel's friends for increased economic aid.

The embassy's plan was accompanied by strong arguments since some claimed it is too presumptuous and will unnecessarily trigger the fury of the President at Israel.

Defense Sources on Financing Lebanese War

TA231732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Senior sources in the defense establishment are asking what is being done with the huge sums of money collected by the Finance Ministry through the Peace for Galilee levy, since according to them the IDF has not yet received the funds coming to it for financing the stay in Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned that senior Finance Ministry officials demand that the IDF take care of the costs for the stay in Lebanon and that career army personnel not receive the special increment called the Lebanese increment. According to our correspondent the government agreed in the summer that a cut of 16 billion shekels would be effected in the defense budget while it now transpires that the Finance Ministry wants to effect a cut which is twice as big.

Security Damaged by Defense Ministry Sanctions

TA231424 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Jan 84 p 3

[Report by Yosef Walter]

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Moshe Arens is expected to meet today with the finance minister in an attempt to solve the difficulties created yesterday when a meeting between representatives of the Defense Ministry, the Finance Ministry, and the clerks union, ended abruptly.

A highly-placed defense source told *MA'ARIV* yesterday that unless a quick solution to the sanctions is found, the situation will deteriorate and irreparable damage will be caused. As an example the source pointed at a development budget of more than 10 billion shekels that stands at the disposal of the defense establishment as of January, and which is not being used due to the sanctions. Asa result of this, its value decreases, which is extremely damaging to the defense and treasury of the country. The source also said that the monthly interest rate on money owed to manufacturers and Defense Ministry suppliers amounts to about 1 billion shekels; this interest rate will eventually be deducted from the defense budget. On top of this, hundreds of vehicles are grounded in garages which provide services to the Defense Ministry. The owners of the garages said that they will not service the vehicles until all the bills and debts that have accumulated as a result of the sanctions are paid them.

The owners of heavy mechanical equipment companies who deal with snow grading in the eastern sector and in roads leading to Jabal al-Baruk, have threatened to stop their services as a result of the accumulation of debts.

Today the Defense Ministry workers are scheduled to hold a special meeting against the background of threats to increase the sanctions. Up to now the payments to suppliers have been stopped; the release of imports to government offices was also halted, and so on.

The workers claim that the sanctions will cause the shut-down of factories, as a result of financial difficulties resulting fromnot paying the suppliers.

Decision Delayed on Settlement Budget Cut

TA232019 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpt] What is the role of the Judaea and Samaria settlements in the state budget cuts? The Finance Ministry says that 17 percent, namely 600 million shekels, should be cut. The residents of the settlements threaten that any deterioration in their standard of living will result in demonstrations, protests, and hunger strikes. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has lately tried to calm the reactions, and in the meantime the decision on the budget cut has been delayed.

Religious Institutions Funding 'Scandal'

TA221034 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Jan 84 p 1

[Report by Nadav Shragay]

[Text] Last week the Finance Ministry's budgetary department ordered the ministry's accountant to pay 100 million shekels, via the Ministry of Religious Affairs, to institutions close to Agudat Yisra'el. These institutions also include Degel Yerushalayim, which received 20 million shekels. According to the official reply by Deputy Finance Minister Hayim Kaufman to MK Ora Namir about 2 weeks ago, 28 students attend Degel Yerushalayim for only half a day. Only 5 months ago, Degel Yerushalayim received 20 million shekels in accordance with a similar order. The institute is close to MK Menahem Porush.

(Sde Hemed) and (Hazon Yehezqel), each of which received 16 million shekels 5 months ago, are now to receive another allocation on the recommendation of MK Lorincz. (Sde Hemed), where according to Deputy Minister Kaufman there are 135 students, will receive about 15 million shekels, and (Hazon Yehezqel), which has 147 students, will get 15 million shekels. Seven months ago the Finance Ministry gave these two institutions, which were recommended by Lorincz, another 6 million shekels.

The directors of two yeshivoth, in each of which there are 400 students, told the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent that the new list recommended by the Knesset members was a scandal. They described the recommendations of the Agudat Yisra'el Knesset member as extortion, but refused to be identified by name out of fear of the Knesset members, they claimed. They said students in their institutions were now being given less food so that the institution will be able to continue functioning.

Below are the other sums that are to be transferred to institutions in accordance with the letter sent to the Finance Ministry's accountant-general on 12 January: (Viznitz), Bene Beraq — 18 million shekels; Yeshiva Bet Yisra'el, Ahdod — 3.5 million shekels; Tikhon, Bene Beraq — 3 million shekels; Hidushe Harim, Tel Aviv — 2.3 million shekels; Be'er Yisra'el, in Bene Beraq — 2.3 million shekels, Yeshiva (Omre Emet), Bene Beraq — 2.3 million shekels; Yeshiva Sfat Emet, Jerusalem — 750,000 shekels; (Tet) Or, Jerusalem — 750,000 shekels; Yeshiva (Shafte Tzadiq), Hazor Hagalilit — 750,000 shekels; Yeshiva (Nevel Yisra'el), Tel Aviv — 500,000 shekels; Yeshiva Miqtzo'it Or Moshe — 1.5 million shekels; Yeshiva Miqtzo'it Bet Shlomo — 1.5 million shekels; Yeshiva Miqtzo'it Yad Harutzim — 1.5

million shekels; Agudat Lev (Arayah) — 1.5 million shekels; (Daf Hayomi) — 4 million shekels; and Yeshiva Letze'irim Gezer Yerushalayim — 500,000 shekels.

Most of the institutions mentioned in the allocations belong to the Rabbi of Gur's following, which is numerous. The transfer of funds to these institutions was recommended by MK Avraham Shapira.

Editorial Urges No Demonstrations Against Kohl

TA231410 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 23 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "To BETAR: Stop!"]

[Text] West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will arrive tomorrow in Israel for an official visit. This is not a normal state visit; it comes after a series of misunderstandings and partial understanding between the two countries, when former Chancellor Schmidt was openly unfriendly toward us and gave up plans to visit Israel, and when the visit of Kohl, who supports us, had to be postponed twice due to internal events in Israel. It can be said that this will not be an easy visit at all. It is somewhat like a Caesarean section, in that everyone will be happy if it can be pulled off successfully. This means that everything must be done to ensure that this visit will not be more difficult than it has to be. We say this in light of information we have obtained that BETAR [Herut movement organization] groups intend to demonstrate against the visitor, a move which would be entirely unnecessary. It is obvious that we do not agree with the West German Government on everything, especially when it comes to its intentions to sell sophisticated weapons to Saudi Arabia, which is one of our most bitter enemies. However, we have had accounts to settle with other visitors: former French President Giscard d'Estaing was here, and he wronged us more than Kohl did; and as is well known, the Americans also have links with Saudi Arabia, and we do not demonstrate in the streets against them. To the extent that we can still hope to prevent Kohl from creating obstacles for us, we had better, as a dignified nation, keep our nerves under control and not waste all our informational ammunition before the right time.

Sources on Kohl Visit

TA231600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Israel is absolutely opposed to Germany's intention to sell weapons to Saudi Arabia, according to Jerusalem sources on the eve of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's arrival. The sources said that it was inconceivable that Israel should agree to compensation in return for agreement to the German-Saudi Arabian deal.

Our correspondent Tzvi Lidar recalls that in the past there were prevalent reports in Germany that Bonn was prepared to permit the production in Israel of an improved type of cannon installed in the Leopard 2 tank if Israel were to cease its opposition to arms deals with Arab countries. The matter of the sale of German weapons will be at the center of Prime Minister Shamir's talks with Chancellor Kohl. Israel will also ask Germany to prevent the expected crisis in Israel's agricultural exports with Spain's incorporation in the EEC. People in Jerusalem are assuming that Kohl will listen to the request sympathetically.

The German chancellor is to arrive in Israel tomorrow at noon and will go to Yad Vashem at once. Afterward he will meet with Yitzhaq Shamir for a preliminary talk. The pair will meet three times altogether, in a very restricted framework. At the same time, teams from both countries will hold talks, led by Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche and Germany's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Alois Mertes. The chancellor's visit will be concluded on Sunday, 29 January.

Papers on Kohl Visit

TA240748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 24 Jan 84

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says that Chancellor Kohl will now review our security situation. Hopefully, his conclusions will make him clarify the distortions which have characterized his country's Middle East policy in the last few years. The supply of arms to Saudi Arabia is incompatible with the special sense of responsibility that Germans must show Israel. We are also opposed to the supply of arms to Arab countries by the United States, France, and other countries. However, what angers us in these instances would seem a real sin in the case of Germany, and the honorable guest should not expect us to approve of his crime.

HATZOFE writes that if the German arms deal with the Arab countries materializes, it will mark a recurring effort to shake loose of the past and an attempt to subject relations with Israel to the usual norms of relations between countries. This is unacceptable and intolerable. Saudi Arabia, which is about to get these arms, is a confrontation state with Israel and has participated in all the wars between the Arab countries and Israel. The nature of the visit requires that discussions be held with utmost care, under the backdrop of the horrors of the past and their present and future implications.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that Mr Kohl has repeatedly mentioned that he is the first German chancellor of the post-war generation. That is, no doubt, an asset on the personal level. But it must be said bluntly that it does not constitute a license for evading historical responsibility. It is to be hoped that his visit in Israel will expand Mr Kohl's understanding of the nature and justice of Israel's special claim on Germany. Recognition of that claim continues to be a special German vital interest, just as it was when the nascent Federal Republic, under Konrad Adenauer, needed it as an admission ticket to the concert of civilized nations.

Jerusalem Arabic on Visit

JN240737 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Our radio correspondent has learned that Israel is strongly opposed to the FRG's intention to sell weapons to Saudi Arabia.

Sources in Jerusalem have confirmed this on the eve of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's arrival in the country on an official visit. These sources added that it should not occur to anybody that Israel will agree to getting compensation in exchange for an FRG-Saudi arms deal.

Our correspondent referred in this regard to previous reports which said that the FRG was ready to help Israel manufacture a sophisticated gun which can be mounted on the German-made tank Leopard 2 if it would stop its opposition to arms deals between the FRG and the Arab states.

The subject of the supply of FRG arms to the Arab states is expected to be one of the main topics of discussions between Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Chancellor Kohl, who will arrive in the country tomorrow. Israel will also ask Chancellor Kohl to prevent any crisis which Israel's agricultural exports might face after Spain's membership in the EEC.

Onu Remarks on OAU Defense Force, Chad Noted

AB231030 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] The acting secretary general of the OAU, Peter Onu, is in Accra to attend the eighth session of the OAU Defense Commission which begins tomorrow. He flew in from Angola last night and was met on arrival by the secretary for defense, Rear Admiral Djang.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr Onu said the Commission will consider, among other things, the views of OAU member states on the formation of an African defense force. It will be recalled that at its last summit in Addis Ababa the OAU member states could not discuss the protocol by the Defense Commission for the establishment of such a force. This is because some of them were not sure about the role of such a force. According to Mr Onu, there was also the fear by others that such a force can be used against certain regimes. He said the Accra meeting will allay all such fears and spell out clearly the role of such a force to ensure that Africans can have the continental army that they have been dreaming of.

On Chad, Mr Onu said the OAU is disappointed at the failure of its reconciliatory talks in Addis Ababa. He said, however, the organization will make another attempt to bring peace to that country. Mr Onu emphasized that the Chadians themselves must demonstrate the will to resolve the conflict, adding that the OAU wants the warring factions to narrow their differences, otherwise it will be futile to embark on another reconciliatory effort.

On South Africa's aggression against Angola, the acting secretary general explained that he was in that country to discuss with the authorities the kind of assistance the OAU can give it. He added that the Accra conference will also discuss the problems in southern Africa and come out with suggestions as to what Africans can do in concrete terms to help Angola repel South African aggression.

Perez de Cuellar on U.S. Move To Quit UNESCO

AB232229 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpts] At the end of his official visit to Benin, Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, held a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Nine questions were put to the UN secretary general, questions concerning the talks he held with the Beninese authorities and questions on African and international political problems.

Thus, through various questions, the UN secretary general was given the opportunity to assert the readiness of the international organization to help solve the most arduous and urgent problems facing Benin and the countries in the region because of the effects of drought and the overall world economic situation. Mr Perez de Cuellar said he would diligently help to speed up work to expedite aid to countries in need.

Concerning continental and world politics, Mr de Cuellar spoke about the efforts being made by the UN to find their solutions to the present conflicts in Chad, the SDAR and Namibia. With regard to Namibia, the UN secretary general asserted that the independence process in that country has reached an interesting point since all that is left is for South Africa to choose the voting method. I am doing my best, he explained, to ensure that this choice is made normally.

Issues concerning the Middle East, disarmament, and UNESCO were also discussed. With regard to the American withdrawal, Mr de Cuellar said he had tried to persuade the Americans to remain within UNESCO. I hope, he said, that the American authorities will in the months ahead, think over their decision and remain in UNESCO. During this press conference, all current issues which are of vital importance to peace and calm in the world were discussed.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] One last question, Mr Secretary General. The United States has decided to withdraw from UNESCO at a time when the needs of developing countries are urgent in all fields. Mr Secretary General, what action do you propose to take to help UNESCO overcome this situation?

[De Cuellar] You may be aware that even before the American decision was made, I spontaneously took it upon myself to persuade the American Government about the need to maintain its presence within UNESCO, since I am convinced that international organizations must be useful to all member countries of the international community and must remain universal. Therefore the concept of universality is fundamental for the activities and the good running of all international organizations. I hope that the U.S. Government in the coming months will think over its decision and will finally decide not to withdraw from the organization which renders eminent services to the world community. And I am saying this not only in solidarity with one of the organizations belonging to our UN system, but on the contrary because it is absolutely indispensable for all members of the international community to belong to all the organizations for them to be really effective. [end recording]

PANA Interviews UNESCO's M'bow on Current Issues

AB232240 Luanda ANGOP in French 1345 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Dakar, 21 Jan (ANGOP) — The visit which UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow is currently paying to Africa (Nigeria, Niger, and the Ivory Coast) comes at a time when his organization is under cross-examination following the decision by the United States to withdraw from it beginning 31 December 1984.

In an exclusive interview with the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY [PANA], the UNESCO director general outlined the importance of the criticism made against UNESCO and at the same and for the first time, he spoke of the objectives of UNESCO's program and its budget for 1984 and 1985.

[PANA] Mr Director General, UNESCO is the object of criticism for its policy in the field of information and communication, and this is so in spite of the relatively moderate debate on this issue during the last UNESCO General Assembly which ended at the end of November 1983.

[M'bow] I think UNESCO's reaction to the various criticisms and the clarifications given enabled me to better appreciate the reality. Each time UNESCO is under criticism, I order surveys to determine their source and the reasons for the criticism. This method enables me not only to learn about but also to better explain things and to gain a better insight into reality.

The new phenomenon which appears now resides in the fact that the attacks on UNESCO have had perhaps the opposite result of what their authors intended.

They have led people who are concerned with communication problems in the contemporary world to ask themselves certain questions, to deepen their reflections and their research and I note that there is a greater consciousness to the issues now that the public politicians as well as communication experts, have developed more interest in UNESCO programs and activities. UNESCO's views will certainly be better seen and I hope that the future will prove us right.

[PANA] The last session of the UNESCO General Assembly was marked by serious disagreements over the program and the budget of this organization for 1984 and 1985. Some countries have demanded its reduction. What lessons can you draw from the outcome of this session?

[M'bow] I believe the highlights of the General Assembly were at its opening, with the address of Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic. His views about the problems of our time, and these are in line with the main objectives of UNESCO, were confirmed by the addresses of King Juan Carlos of Spain, President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, and Prince Hassan of Jordan. It was the first time a UNESCO General Assembly received so many illustrious personalities.

For their part, the heads of delegations in their addresses raised vital issues concerning the program.

The program of the budget, which was raised by some members, nearly masked the fundamental reality of the general conference. The reasons put forward to cut down the budget of the organization do not seem to be plausible. At first, people talked about the financial difficulties of some member states. I see that there are great financial difficulties, but I do not think that these difficulties could lead to a reduction in UNESCO activities. I will also add that the budget I proposed, compared with the budgets of previous years, even with a provision for normal growth, was not, in terms of dollars, higher than the previous one.

In relation to the current strength of the dollar, this budget is 30 percent lower than the previous one, because the rate of the dollar today is higher than that of the 1982-1983 budget. (The dollar is the UNESCO currency.)

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Appoints FLN Secretariat Members

LD240429 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party, yesterday afternoon presided over the ceremony for installing the official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the party Central Committee, Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau, and brother member of the Secretariat.

The president of the republic in a short speech explained that the Permanent Secretariat is like a general staff to the party. It plays an important role in the framework of implementing the resolutions and the programs of the party. President Chadli Bendjedid stressed the need to have harmony, integration and coordination among the party bodies and the executive organs in implementing the decisions and embodying the aims.

After reminding his audience that the aim is one for all, the president of the republic stressed that the citizens attach great hopes to the political leadership. Therefore, party and state officials should shoulder their full responsibilities so that all might justify the confidence of the citizens. President Bendjedid also urged that the slogan of the Fifth FLN Party Congress be taken to heart, and that work and a strict safeguarding of the future must are needed to ensure continuity and prepare future generations to carry the torch of the revolution faithfully.

He noted that continuity is not achieved by chance, but rather through careful preparation and by training the youth to shoulder responsibility. The president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party in conclusion wished the members of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee success in carrying out their tasks.

The president earlier issued a statement in which he declared that in accordance with the basic law and the internal statute of the FLN party, and proceeding from the recommendations of the Fifth Party Congress within the framework of completing the structures of the party and state, the president of the republic and secretary general of the party has appointed the following brothers:

Mohamed Cherif Messaadia: member of the Political Bureau; and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee;

Mawlud Qasim [AKA Nayef Belkacem]: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of the Supreme Council for National Language;

Abdelhamid Mehri: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of culture and training;

Said Ait-Messaoudene: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of economic affairs,

Mohamed (Zghaba): member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of the Supreme Council for Youth;

Mohamed ('Abada): member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of the disciplinary committee;

Mohamed (Es-Saleh al-Warshi): member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of the finance committee;

Abderrazzak Bouhara: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of foreign relations;

Es-Sadek Zouaten: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of foreign relations;

Ahmed es-Seba': member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of mass organizations;

Ahmed Ali Ghazali: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of social affairs;

Bachir Khaldoun: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of information and activism;

Boulasnan Boumenjel: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of organization;

Ferhat Meimoun: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of public means;

At-Tahir Hanafi: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of public affairs and equipment;

Delluci Boualem: member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of elected councils;

Mohamed (Shoushan): member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of control and statistics; and

Chefik al-'Arousi and al-'Arbi ez-Zubairi: members of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, attaches to the official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee.

LIBYA

Jallud Warns Peacekeeping Forces in Lebanon

LD231433 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Casablanca, 23 Jan — Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolution Command Council in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has warned the Multinational Forces in Lebanon that they will become a target for suicide operations during 1984 if they remain there. Jallud considered the operations against these forces earlier last year as being the apex of suicide actions.

Jallud, who was speaking in an interview with KUNA following

the Libyan delegation's walkout from the fourth Islamic summit conference in Casablanca, in protest against the restoration of Egypt's membership, said he believes 1984 will be the year of withdrawal of the Multinational Forces and the fall of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He added that if these forces did not withdraw, they would be exposed to painful blows at the hands of the Lebanese resistance.

Asked if Libya had any hand in the military operations against the Multinational Forces, Jallud replied in the negative. However, he added that his country bolsters Syria, the Lebanese resistance front, and some Palestinian resistance groups.

Jallud said that some of the countries participating in the fourth Islamic summit conference — which he refused to name — had pledged that the question of Egypt's membership would not be raised at the summit conference of the ICO because such a matter can only be dealt with within a purely Arab framework, since Egypt is bound by a peace treaty with Israel and this was contrary with the resolutions of Arab summit conferences.

Asked if Libya could mediate to end the war between Iraq and Iran, since ending this war serves the Arabs and Muslims alike and saves two Muslim peoples from tribulations and would prevent intervention by the superpowers in the area, Jallud said: "The war has reached the point of no-return, and all talk of peace at this stage will be a waste of time." He said that the attitude Syria and Libya take regarding the Iranian revolution is an ideological one and helps keep the war from turning into one between the Iranians and the Arabs. He added: "However, we have told Iran that we support Iran in its war against Iraq, but we will not do so and, indeed, will oppose Iran if it attacks any Gulf country."

Asked about Libya's attitude toward the Palestinian question, Jallud affirmed Libya's rejection of the Arab peace plan adopted at Fes because [words indistinct] and constitutes a relinquishment of the territory occupied in 1947. Jallud also said that Libya rejects the Reagan plan in part and whole. Libya's rejection covers both plans, he affirmed.

He said that his country and Syria work in alliance with the USSR to bring about a change in [passage indistinct].

AS-SAFIR Interviews Jallud on Arab Issues

NC231215 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 20 Jan 84 p 11

[Interview with Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud by *AS-SAFIR* correspondent Talal Salman in Damascus; date of interview not given]

[Text] [Salman] The first question was about Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud's expectations during this new year, in light of the events that have been experienced in principal Arab arenas — such as the Palestinian and the Lebanese arenas — which occupy a special position in the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The man, who has been borne by the idea of the revolution and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's leadership from his town of Barch in southern Libya to the thick of the Arab struggle for a better future, said:

[Jallud] We in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah view what is now taking place as a first indication of what we have been heralding in recent years and months. Our cries and calls have not been in vain, and our Jamahiriyah conventions have begun to impose themselves and to occupy a place in political thinking and in dealing with the masses. This is an important change in the Arab state of affairs. In the wake of the Israeli invasion, with all the killing of Lebanese and Palestinians it involved, we predicted that a furious generation would emerge. We believe that what is happening now confirms our expectations, exactly as was the case when we predicted the revolution in Ethiopia — despite the belief held by others that the overthrow of Haile Selassi was impossible — and in Iran, where many people believed that the shah was immortal.

[Salman] Major Jallud added in a very confident tone:

[Jallud] We feel that a new phase is about to start in the Arab homeland, and that there is the beginning of hard labor for the birth of uprisings by the masses throughout the arena. In our estimation, what is happening in Lebanon tends to accelerate the crystallization of movements by the masses. The positive effects of the uprising within the Fatah movement and in the Palestinian arena in general — as well as the clear revolutionary indications in Sudan, Somalia, and other arenas — are an integral part of this.

In the wake of the defeat of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese citizens in the Zionist invasion — which took the form of a massacre — the progressive Arabs stood idle, but we took action and invited five Palestinian groups to a dialogue. Together we discussed the Arab situation and together we had positive results, including the fact that the question of revolution in the Arab homeland is a pan-Arab issue, rather than only a social issue, and that the counterforces have hit the Arab liberation movement by hitting the resistance and have tamed the Palestinian resistance and shifted it to the truce-making camp.

Among other things, we agreed upon is that the crisis in the Arab homeland is one of ideology, masses, and behavior. The Palestinian revolution, as a central issue, is not a revolution in the scientific sense, for how can a movement that gives its leadership to the rightists and reactionaries be a revolution?

We also examined the stifling crisis that is being experienced by the Arab political opposition forces. Our opinion was that the solution lies in rebelling against the existing situation and in attempting to overthrow it, even if by force. That is why we supported the brothers who staged the uprising within the Fatah movement.

By the same token, we adopted a decision to support the rebellion forces in Lebanon, represented by the National Salvation Front and the Amal Movement, as well as by the gigantic national resistance. One of the reasons for the greatness of this national resistance is that it is not known; it does not blow trumpets or beat drums, or display posters or statements, or make empty propaganda clamor.

It was logical for our decision to include the continuation and indeed the boosting of our support for the progressive Syrian

stand. All of these forces, in our view, constitute the glimmer of light in the night of the Arab situation.

On Money and Blood

[Salman] We spoke at length about the heroic south and about Sidon, which has returned to the arena as a noble knight of legendary strength. We related the events we knew. "Abu Hisam" [Jallud] wanted to know more, and asked to dwell on this point a bit longer. He then proceeded to say with extreme enthusiasm:

[Jallud] These radiant flashes have reaffirmed an old reality on which we in the Jamahiriyah have always insisted. It is the question of the armed struggle as the principal course to liberation and revolution. There was a unanimous conviction that a change of the deteriorating reality cannot be attained by speeches and statements, but by tangible physical attention. This is being expressed by the Lebanese national resistance which, through its operations, have achieved the highest forms of fedayeen action in our estimation. We are not excluding the big suicidal operations as others did, who were afraid of being accused of terrorism and denounced the attacks on the Marine command headquarters, and similar attacks. These operations are far superior to the suicidal Japanese operations and this trend must be strengthened.

Despite the fact that the operations and their heroes were called "terrorism," we are still capable of sound vision, of differentiation, and consequently of being able to see terrorism in the role of the "New Jersey" and others — in what has taken place in Grenada, and what is taking place in Lebanon at the hands of the U.S. and Israeli forces. This is the real terrorism which must be denounced and repulsed, and not the people defending themselves with all their faith.

We shall incite in this direction and will see that armed struggle is propagated throughout the entire Arab world. What is taking place in Lebanon is that the Lebanese are leading the battle of all the Arabs and are fighting for them. Daily they are offering blood in defense of the Arab nation's honor and the dignity of the Arab individual. Therefore it is necessary for the Arabs, particularly the progressive ones among them, to shoulder the responsibility of supporting the Lebanese people and their active national forces. Within this context we shall — if we participate in the next Arab summit, or in any conference we attend — submit a plan for establishing a fund to finance the Lebanese people and its vanguard organizations in the National Salvation Front, the Amal Movement, and everyone who fights to topple the U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist plan, right up to "burying the body of the 17 May agreement" as the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council's Deputy Chairman Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din has said.

Moreover, we are also ready to give various kinds of aid to the Lebanese people and to south Lebanon in particular. In this context, and in support of Brother Nabih Birri's efforts to market the agricultural products, we announce that we are prepared to give what is asked from us in this regard. It is, in our view, the least that the Arabs can give to the Lebanese people. Is giving some financial support not the least we can do for those who are generously giving their blood for the sake of the Arab nation?

On Vacuum, Renaissance, and Religion

[Salman] We spoke about the revival — which has assumed a religious character — the role of Islam in kindling latent revolutionary potentials, and the manifestations of such a revival in the different parts of Lebanon — Beirut, the south, the Al-Biqa', and the north — and in other parts of the Arab world. Jallud had a definite opinion:

[Jallud] Because of the vacuum in political ideology, it is natural for the revival to assume a religious character. Certainly, some of the features of the Ja'farite Shi'ite creed have given a belligerent character to this religious revival. If we take Iran as an example, we can understand this phenomenon in the light of Khomeyni's emergence as a mass leader. This is based on the "government of the religious scholar" [quotation marks as published] — a basic tenet of the Shi'ite creed. So, thanks to a popular leader, the religious impetus has filled the vacuum and turned into an irresistible political movement.

[Salman] Commenting on what is happening in Lebanon in general, and Beirut and its southern suburb in particular, Jallud added:

[Jallud] Under these circumstances, it is natural that the hostile parties would move to ignite the sectarian strife and to redivide the Muslims among the Sunnites and the Shi'ites. The reason they concentrate on Beirut and the suburb is that the flames of sectarian strife there can have their political repercussions throughout the Arab area.

We are confident that the awareness of the Arab people in Lebanon in Beirut, and particularly in the southern suburb, is so deep that such intrigues cannot affect it. The patriotic masses in Beirut, with their long history of national and pan-Arab struggle, are called upon to play a more effective role in confronting the scheme aimed at fragmenting and encircling the national areas. The national and Islamic forces are required to confront the attempts aimed at fomenting sedition and to rise against the traditional leadership which is seeking to confuse and divert the attention of the popular revival movement and prevent the materialization of unity among the various forces — whether national, progressive, or Islamic — opposed to the Zionist-Phalangist plan in Lebanon.

The heroic operations against the Israeli occupation forces that are taking place in Sidon must motivate Tripoli to emerge from its tragedies and its impasse, imposed by 'Arafat's presence and departure. Thus the progressive, national, and Islamic forces will again play their basic role in confronting the schemes aimed at partitioning and causing the disintegration of Lebanon and striking at its national forces.

Lebanon: The Battle of All the Arabs

[Salman] How can we ensure the continuity of resurgence to achieve the masses' aspirations while the situation in Lebanon remains unchanged and the people are fragmented by the wounds of 9 years of wars, and of civil, regional, and international conflict?

[Jallud] Our mission as revolutionaries is embodied and affirmed in our support of the popular resurgence movement, enabling it to achieve its full objectives. The task of its leadership will be to deepen this resurgence, and its roots, and develop it within the framework of a comprehensive political and military plan. Their task will also be to turn toward the masses and exploit their vast resources in fighting the enemies of the people and the homeland.

It must be noted here that it is necessary for the National Salvation Front and the Amal Movement to achieve better organization — specifically to set up institutions and not be satisfied with only fighting militias — as well as give up narrow party policies while maintaining the character of every fighting group.

In this respect, the uprising within the Fatah movement and the Palestinian resistance movement should establish a new pattern of relations with the Lebanese people that will make them forget the abuses resulting from the behavior of deviationists and those trading with the revolution and Palestine. The "uprising" must establish a new pattern that will win the respect of Lebanese fighters, and must carry out the role of supporter, not the role of substitute as Yasir 'Arafat's command attempted to be.

Meanwhile, the Arabs must be prepared to enter this battle and must cut their bread to support this trend. The fate of the Arab nation depends on the battle in Lebanon. If we are defeated in Lebanon, this will open the way for Reagan and his hostile plans.

The Arabs must support the Lebanese people with political, financial, and military efforts in order to liberate their territory and will. Their victory or defeat will be in Beirut and the south. The least the Arabs can do is to help their brother strugglers in Lebanon in shouldering the burden of the battle on behalf of the nation. The war is necessary for our progress. The Arabs will make no progress unless they fight their enemies, and those supporting their enemies, from within their ranks. We must not forget that Lebanon is an international conflict arena. We must likewise remember that the defeat of the 17 May accord is a great honor to the Lebanese people, because its defeat means an end to the series of separate peace agreements led by the Camp David accords.

A Plan To Carry Out the Struggle

[Salman] Let us turn to the 1 September Revolution's expectations and the evaluation regarding the future of the struggle, and the tasks of the forces concerned in carrying out this open and difficult struggle.

[Jallud] Let us first agree on some basics, including the fact that we are a part of this world and must understand the movement of struggle among the influential forces in it. As long as the United States continues to antagonize us and support our enemy, the socialist camp remains our guarantee, and the guarantee of democratic forces in the West itself. By maintaining a nuclear balance, there will be no war in Europe or in the developed world. The war will be in and against the Third World. Here I emphasize that the power of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp is a guarantee to us — particularly to the confrontation countries, such as the Jamahiriyah, Syria, Ethiopia, Cuba, and Nicaragua. The West is seeking to strike revolutionary movements while we are seeking to promote and develop them and their means of action. The cultured Arabs are showing greater readiness to draw up a plan for carrying out the struggle with pan-Arab and international horizons. According to the revolution's laws, the situation calls for optimism.

On the U.S.-Phalangist Plan

[Salman] We have talked about U.S. policy and about Reagan, and what he wants and is engineering for Lebanon and the area. We have also talked about the tasks set forth before the national, pan-Arab, and progressive forces to defeat the U.S.-Israeli plan.

[Jallud] Our information says that a U.S.-Phalangist agreement was recently reached in Washington. We can now feel the direct effects of its initial implementation. The Americans want 1984 to be a quiet year, in order to have Reagan reelected to the Presidency with minimal losses. Therefore, they have planned to calm down the situation in the area through the following tricks:

1. To allege before the Arabs that it is all right to consider the 17 May agreement frozen, to shelve it, and practically disregard it by forgetting about it.

2. To claim that the Reagan administration can offer nothing during this moribund year, being an election year, and make the people wait until 1985.

3. To exploit Arab or local contradictions in every country. Within this framework, we can understand the offers made to those who are panting after power and posts in Lebanon, as well as attempts to foment sedition.

Whatever the Amal Movement says about us, particularly regarding this visit, we are allies of this movement, of the National Salvation Front, and of everyone who kills enemy personnel by rifles or any other means. Libya is a basic party to the pan-Arab issue. What is taking place in Lebanon concerns Libya as it does every Arab. Thus we extend our hands to everyone fighting the Israeli occupation and who is opposed to the Phalangist domination, which is linked to it. We will stand by Syria with all our resources and will fight on its side, as well as on the side of Lebanese and Palestinian nationalists,to prevent the Palestinian issue from being liquidated, the Arab liberation movement from being assaulted, and the return of the United States as a colonialist power in the area.

Making Reagan Fall in Lebanon

The Americans are trying — in Lebanon for instance — to ensure an election card for Reagan by playing on local contradictions to secure a calm period to enable them to claim that they have succeeded in finding a solution. They are exerting great effort to attract certain people who are panting after posts by harping on a new Cabinet.

The U.S. plan generally aims at making 1984 a year of calm, with a suspension of crises. However, from our revolutionary

perspective, we will act to make this year a hot one by escalating the confrontation with the Israeli enemy and U.S. forces in Lebanon, as well as with collaborators with Israel, to expedite Reagan's fall in Lebanon, and foil the Phalangist plan, or at least to force the Phalangists to accept the national conditions and give in to the demands of the Lebanese majority.

On Legitimacy and the PLO

[Salman] Finally we asked Mr Jallud about the reason for extending his visit to Damascus, and what he achieved with the Syrian, Palestinian, and Lebanese parties he met, particularly since several of the National Salvation Front leaders have Damascus as their headquarters.

[Jallud] I have met and discussed with Syrian, Palestinian, and Lebanese brothers what we can call a plan to oversee the struggle with our enemies. My efforts focused on formulating a specific Palestinian stand to help crystallize a general Arab stand. Through our meetings, we succeeded in crystalling such a stand, to which five Palestinian organizations — the uprising Fatah movement, the Popular Front-General Command, As-Sa'iqah, the Popular Struggle Front including the those represented by PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, as well as the Palestinian Communist Party — are committed.

[Salman] When we discussed the legitimacy point, Jallud quickly replied:

[Jallud] The revolution and the PLO are inseparable. Wherever there is a rifle, there is the PLO. Anyone who abandons the rifle will abandon the PLO. The Palestinian people built the PLO by the blood of their martyrs after the revolution turned them from refugees to fighters. Foiling the capitulationist course requires a new management of the struggle and an escalation of the military action on every open or available front. This is what we are seeking to achieve with the brothers concerned.

[Salman] We stood up to say goodbye to 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, and he extended a greeting of appreciation and respect to the Lebanese people, to the heroes of the national and pan-Arab struggle in the south and in Sidon, and to everyone carrying arms and firing in the right direction against the enemy.

'Revolution's Leader' Receives Malaysian Visitor

LD230924 Tripoli JANA in English 0846 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Thani, January 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The revolution's leader yesterday received the Malaysian minister of culture, youth and sport, Mr Anwar Ibrahim.

MOROCCO

Hassan Blames Violence on Conspiracy

LD231422 Rabat MAP in English 1330 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Casablanca, Jan 23 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco made a speech Sunday evening in which he spoke of the troubles that the towns of Marrakech, Nador, Oujda, Tetouan, Al Hoceima and Ksar el Kebir [words indistinct], which curiously coincided with the beginning of the fourth Islamic summit conference which was held early last week in Casablanca.

After he recalled that this conference had reached very positive results — since Islamic ranks came out of it more consolidated than ever — King Hassan explained that the events in these towns were the result of a multipartite conspiracy which involved the Marxist-Leninists, the Zionist secret service, and the Khomeynists.

[Words indistinct] the Casablanca summit has established the isolation of the puppet regime of Kabul, especially that a delegation of the Afghan mujahidin had explained before the Casablanca summit, the sad reality prevailing in Afghanistan and where considerable losses are inflicted upon the occupation army.

Concerning the Marxists-Leninists, King Hassan continued, they have realized that Pakistan and Bangladesh have succeeded in controlling the situation after the recent troubles they have known, whereas the conspirators are not content that these two countries with a total population of about 180 million Mulsims be comforted by [words indistinct] and that more than 40 countries be in solidarity with them.

As to the Zionist secret service, known for their diabolical intelligence, the monarch said that they felt nothing will be the same as before the moment Egypt re-integrated the ranks of Islamic countries. They also felt, added the monarch, that something fundamental was going to change within the Islamic nation, and the Arab nation as well.

As for Khomeyni, said King Hassan, he was ex-communicated by Morocco hardly one month after he came to power, and this ex-communication has been confirmed by a fetoua of (Moroccan) ulemas (theologians) two years ago [words indistinct] closer to God than the angels and the prophets, including (?the prophet) Mohammed.

King Hassan then read on television a tract printed in Paris, distributed by the Marxist-Leninist group called "Ilal Aman". This group, said the king, calls for "a fundamental revision of economic and political operations which have led the country (according to the group) to a catastrophe, and for an immediate stopping of the war in the Western Sahara opposing for seven years now, Moroccan troops to the Polisario fighters calling for the independence of the former Spanish colony" [sentence as received].

King Hassan also read certain paragraphs from another tract distributed last Jan 6 in Marrakesh — also coming from the organization "Ilal Amam" some of the authors of which including a number of lawyers under training are presently under arrest. This tract, said King Hassan, claims that "the present difficult situation in Morocco is not due to the Sahara war that the defeated monarch regime is leading against the heroic Sahrawi people and which cost thousands of human lives, nor to the drought as pretends bloody Hassan, but to the looting of our wealth by the Americans and the enemies..."

The monarch also showed sophisticated tracts distributed by the Khomeynists which "deny all representativity to Muslim leaders gathered for the fourth Islamic summit Conference in Casablanca", and qualifying the summit as "a blind conspiracy manipulated by the two great satans, America and Russia".

King Hassan thus proved that these were operations led from without aimed at creating trouble in the country to sabotage the Islamic conference, spreading to this effect, rumors on an eminent rise in prices. The monarch recalled at this point the last royal speech in which he announced that a census will be organzied so that the rise in prices will not be applied to all classes of the population.

He announced in this regard that he was informed yesterday (Saturday) of the results of this census, and that in light of these results he decided that there will be no rise in prices.

King Hassan said he was astonished that a category of Moroccans allow themselves to be manipulated like children and be tossed around by the slightest wind like a straw. He specified that the troublemakers used either children or vagrants. The latter were especially present in Nador, Al Hoceima, Tetouan and Ksar el Kebir (northern Morocco) and live mostly on smuggling and theft. In Marrakesh (center), said King Hassan, they made use, like all troublemakers, of children that they placed in front of the demonstrations, pertinently knowing that police forces would not dare attack them.

In this regard, the monarch stressed that it was precisely because of students that prices are rising, given the important sums being spent on education, and which are totally on the state's charge.

"If we could spare only 50 per cent of these billions of dirhams that these sums represent," said King Hassan, "it would even be possible to reduce the prices of staple food stuffs".

King Hassan warned both children and adults not to resort to such practices, because orders have been given that they be treated on the same footing. He also warned teachers who call for strikes and participate in demonstrations, underlining that they are known to the authorities.

Many of them, he added, have already been fired, then hired again in spite of the fact that many have spent time in prison. This attitude, stressed the monarch, has been dictated by tolerence and not by laxism. "Teachers know from now on that they will be more than ever submitted to the dispositions forseen by the law in effect under the protectorate and maintained after independence.

"He who spreads lies and does things likely to trouble public order will be treated with extreme rigour." "That it therefore be well understood that the last word will be that of the authorities and the law".

King Hassan also warned the inhabitants of the north against subversive undertakings, reminding them of his firmness while crown prince, and when he had to face a similar situation.

He also announced that he has abandoned the idea of going to Marrakesh where he intended to take some rest, not out of fear but to make the inhabitants of this town meditate on their acts.

They should, said King Hassan, react firmly when they hear of the "heroic Sahwawi people". They should themselves arrest troublemakers and hand them over to the authorities instead of demonstrating along with them.

"The last word will remain that [of] the authority and the law. There will be no rise (in prices)" concluded the monarch.

Joint Committee Plans Morocco-Libya Talks

LD232209 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A joint Moroccan-Libyan preparatory committee convened this morning at the Interior Ministry to prepare a meeting of the two governments. The meeting was presided over from the Moroccan side by Taieb Bilshaykh, minister accredited to the prime minister's office in charge of economic affairs, and from the Libyan side by Fawzi ash-Shakshuki, the secretary of planning.

Taieb Bilshaykh affirmed that this meeting is a continuation of the previous meeting held in Tripoli last September on the occasion of the visit by Interior Minister Driss Basri to Libya, during which they reached agreement concerning cooperation between the two countries.

The Libyan secretary expressed his gratitude for the warm reception which he and the accompanying delegation have received during their stay in Morocco, and he also expressed the wish of his country to consolidate the relations of bilateral cooperation, particularly because of the visit by President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Morocco, and the subsequent visits exchanged between officials of the two countries. He pointed out that this is considered another brick in the castle of cooperation between Morocco and Libya, according to the directions and aspirations of the leaders of both countries. The Libyan secretary stressed in particular the need to consolidate trade exchanges, cooperation in the field of oil, and the establishment of a joint company in charge of supervising a collection of development projects including construction, agricultural development, fishing, transportation and communications.

It was agreed to form six bilateral committees, which are as follows:

1. Social Security and Health Committee,
2. Education, Culture, Information, Youth and Sports Committee
3. Economic Committee, to concentrate on trade, planning, customs and transportation
4. Joint Investments Committee
5. Communications and Post Committee
6. Internal Affairs, Security, Justice and National Development committee

A formulation committee was also formed, to prepare the general

minutes of the various sessions which will be submitted to the meeting of the two governments.

Merchants' Stores Closed for Raising Prices

LD240007 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] It has been recognized by the authorities responsible for watching prices in various provinces and governorates of the Kingdom that at the time when local authorities were concentrating on the procedures for the census of the low-income population and on preparations for the fourth Islamic summit conference in Casablanca, some merchants of basic food supplies — such as oil, sugar, flour and tea — raised their prices and hoarded these goods at the expense of the consumer.

According to the directives of King Hassan II, which were included in his 22 January speech, the authorities, fulfilling their responsibilities, have started a thorough campaign aimed at correcting such behavior — which indicates a lack of patriotic spirit on the part of these merchants — and also severely punishing them according to the law.

The authorities have punished some culprits by closing their stores for periods ranging from 8 to 30 days, and imposing fines up to 20 million centimes.

Rabat Mothers Protest Students' Confinement

LD240319 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] In Rabat, while police and military surveillance is being stepped up, women are protesting to the authorities. A report from (Isabel Garcia Gil) in Rabat:

A large number of secondary school students — figures of up to a thousand have been mentioned — remain in detention at main police stations in the towns where disturbances have taken place. Here in Rabat, about a hundred mothers have for several days been staging a sit-down in the street outside the main police station. The mothers themselves say that the police are refusing to give any information about their children, whose ages range from 11 to 20 years.

TUNISIA

Es-Sebsi on Egypt's Return to Arab Ranks

LD231256 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Nabil Barad'i dispatch from Tunisia]

[Text] Tunisia, 23 Jan (KUNA) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi has stated that he does not think it likely that "the forthcoming Arab summit conference, if held, would be able to find positive solutions to the Arab problems." He expressed his fears "that Egypt's return to the ICO would encourage a number of African and Asian countries to restore their relations with Israel."

Es-Sebsi was speaking during an exclusive interview with KUNA. He said that the decision by the Islamic summit conference to invite Egypt to reassume its seat at the conference "has come as a surprise to some of the participating members, and caused them to think that this restoration of Egypt's membership was prepared in advance." He affirmed that "the siding of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in favor of Egypt's return to the Islamic conference had a decisive effect in this respect."

Caid es-Sebsi denied that his country opposed the return of Egypt to the ICO or the Arab League. He said: "Tunisia has never opposed this. As a serious people, we have expressed our views on the matter. The Tunisian head of state is a serious man, and he always insists on ensuring that all stands are consistent with our principles, and do not conflict with them. It is from this angle that we have interacted with the Arab unanimity at the Baghdad summit conference, which suspended Egypt's membership in the Arab League because it signed a unilateral peace with the Zionist enemy. At that time, we affirmed that we have no animosity toward Egypt or the Egyptian people. We have also expressed our regret at Egypt's departure from Arab unanimity."

Caid es-Sebsi expressed his belief that "Egypt's return to the Arab ranks will benefit joint Arab action, provided that this is done in a clear manner. Have the reasons that led to the suspension of Egypt's membership ended or does the call for the restoration of Egypt's membership — as has happened at the Casablanca conference — mean that a change has taken place in Arab and Islamic policy toward the Zionist enemy and a new policy is being pursued toward that enemy?"

"If this is the case," he said, "then we must discuss the matter. However, to suspend the membership of a country like Egypt for reasons we had declared, and then to restore this membership despite the fact that these reasons are still there, is something that Tunisia cannot accept. I would like our position toward this matter to be clear. Since 1948, we have been boycotting every country, every company, and every organization that deals with Israel. I wish to point out here that many Arab countries have recently severed their diplomatic relations with the African countries that restored relations with Israel. I go even further than that to say that some Arab countries blacklisted the Lebanese singer Sabah and banned his songs because he took part in a television program with Zionist singer (Enrico Masiasi).

How then can we restore the membership of a huge Arab country like Egypt in such an improvised manner when the reasons that led to this suspension are still there? What I fear most is that the decision to invite Egypt to resume its membership in the ICO might encourage a number of African and Asian countries to restore their relations with Israel. We must state in this regard, however, that the attitude of the PLO has been the basic attitude in this respect. I believe the attitude of Yasir 'Arafat at the Casablanca conference has had a decisive impact in favor of the restoration of Egypt's membership.

Asked if the restoration of Egypt's membership in the ICO will pave the way for the restoration of its membership in the Arab League through a resolution adopted at the forthcoming Arab summit conference, if that conference were to be held at the

specified place and time, Es-Sebsi said: "I cannot answer this question. If we view the matter in the light of what happened at the Islamic summit conference, then I have to say the question of the restoration of Egypt's membership was not raised during the meetings held at the level of the foreign ministers, which usually pave the way for summit conferences.

Traditionally, questions not raised at the level of foreign ministers are usually not discussed at summit conferences, despite the fact that any head of state has the right to raise anything he wishes at the summit conferences from a procedural point of view." He added: "However, the manner in which the draft resolution on inviting Egypt to resume its membership in the Islamic summit conference was made came as a surprise to some countries and consequently led them to think that it was prepared in advance."

He affirmed that Tunisia "does not object to the inclusion of any issue on the agenda of the Arab summit conference, but it feels that what is more important is whether the resolution adopted in respect of any such issue will strengthen the unified Arab stand or not increase contradictions within it."

Replying to another question on the extent of his optimism that the forthcoming Arab summit conference that will be held in Riyadh next March would be held as scheduled, Es-Sebsi said: "The Arab summit conference is not an end in itself. What is more important is what the conference can accomplish." Es-Sebsi added: "Personnally, I am not optimistic about the results. In the light of our conditions and what we have seen at the Islamic summit conference, I do not believe that the results of the summit conference will rise to the desired level."

Es-Sebsi denied that his words should be taken as an indication that Tunisia does not wish to attend the forthcoming summit conference. He said: "Tunisia is always ready to attend because it is a country bent on dialogue, seriousness, and frankness. We do not concede or act out of appeasement. We express our views openly and we respect the views of the others. We believe that our respect of the views of the others demands from us an expression of our views in all clarity and frankness, within the framework of courtesy, of course. I do not believe that anyone can say that Tunisia has ever departed from being reasonable in its utterances. We express our views clearly. Hence, I say that I am not optimistic about the current horizons of joint Arab action. I also believe that we must continue our consultations, dialogue, and quest for understanding."

Asked about solutions to the current Arab situation, Es-Sebsi said: "No solution is good before its right time or after its right time."

Upon KUNA's insistence that the current Arab situation demands a solution today and not tomorrow, Es-Sebsi said: "If we consider the principal Arab cause to be the Palestinian question, then the solution rests with the Palestinians themselves." He added: "When the Palestinians have a clear policy and when they become coherent and united in their agreement on such a policy, that will be the start of the solution and the atmosphere will be suitable then for putting forward serious solutions. I do not believe that any positive solution can be found before this occurs."

The Tunisian foreign minister denied the rumors that his government had asked the PLO to reduce the number of Palestinian elements at present in Tunisia.

Asked about the progress made regarding the building of the Arab League premises in Tunisia, Es-Sebsi said: "As far as Tunisia is concerned, it has honored its commitments toward the building that was approved by the Fes summit conference. The Tunisian Government has presented land to the Arab League Secretariat General for building the premises. I believe that other Arab countries will honor their commitments too."

Caid es-Sebsi refused to comment on rumors that he will enter the club of prime ministers in his country in the foreseeable future. He also apologized for not answering a question as to whether President Bourguiba had recently hinted to him on the possibility of entrusting him with the task of forming a new Tunisian Government. Replying to a question pertaining to these rumors, Es-Sebsi said: "I do not wish to make any comments on this matter — firstly, because this question has not risen,and secondly because we live in a presidential system that makes such matters part of the president's jurisdiction. They are not based on rumors on the street. I personally work within a cabinet and I am committed to it. I do not think of such matters. I did not join the cabinet in quest of this portfolio or that. Had I been offered a lower post, I would have accepted because I am committed to my country, government, President Habib Bourguiba, and the Socialist Destourian Party to which I belong."

He added: "I was a member of the first government formed by President Bourguiba in April 1956. I have occupied several posts, and I do not believe my present portfolio is lower than any other portfolio. Hence, I believe this matter is not in the cards and I do not think of it at present."

When asked if President Bourguiba had recently hinted to him about forming a new government in his country, Caid es-Sebsi said: "I do not wish to discuss this matter, if you don't mind."

Asked for his personal views on the future of Tunisia following the recent riots, Es-Sebsi said: "The future of Tunisia is made by its own sons. I don't believe we can judge the future of Tunisia through the recent incidents. Though serious and important, these incidents are transient. God willing, we shall overcome them. We must not forget that Tunisia has come a long way since independence on the road to progress and development. For this, I am optimistic about the future of Tunisia."

Replying to a question by KUNA on the internal dangers facing Tunisia, he said: "It is premature to raise such a question now." He added: "When the recent incidents took place, we realized they were serious and that they might have other dimensions, reasons, and causes that we must unveil. Hence, we formed a committee under the chairmanship of a judge to investigate and seek the facts. As a responsible official and a rational person, I do not want to anticipate events and express an opinion before the committee completes its work. I hope it will complete its work very soon. The committee will then submit its report, which will

be published after President Habib Bourguiba has seen it, for Tunisia does not conceal anything. It always notes the causes of its problems in order to avoid them in the future."

Asked for his views on the statements that Tunisia's internal dangers lie in poverty, unemployment, and wide class differences among the people, Es-Sebsi said: "We do not conceal the facts about poverty and unemployment. Everyone can look at our sixth 5-year plan, which will provide employment to Tunisian workers. However, all these projects can provide work for all Tunisians who are of work age." He added: "It is no secret that Tunisia's resources are limited. This matter has been known for a long time. However, to say there are wide class differences among the Tunisians is nothing but an illusion. This is because the majority of the Tunisian people belong to the middle class. We may have some people who have become rich by illegal means, but then this happens in all societies — we do not approve of it and will try to eliminate it. However, my words do not include those who became rich through honorable means. I believe the businessmen are the pillar of the economy. They are the ones who create jobs and production."

Replying to a question about the outside dangers that his country is confronting, the Tunisian foreign minister said: "Tunisia is a small country, and the small country is always subjected to ambition. In the distant past, and even in the not-so-distant past, Tunisia had confronted certain ambitions. I believe we must not magnify these dangers.

What I can assert at this point — which may surprise some people because of such a statement being made by me in my capacity as foreign minister — is that Tunisia is capable of defending itself to a sufficient degree. I believe we can stand firm in the face of all crises, whether artificial or genuine.

Moreover, I also believe that the best thing Tunisia has done toward those crises are represented in their internal cohesion. [as received] Therefore, I am not pessimistic about our ability to face up to the outside dangers, regardless of their dimensions."

It is recalled that Es-Sebsi had occupied the portfolio of minister of the interior for several years. Hence, he was asked how he would have dealt with the recent incidents that Tunisia has witnessed if he were the interior minister. He replied: "This matter is now under consideration by the committee I have just spoken of. I do not want to say anything now that may embarrass the committee. This is modestly said, because my views will have their weight.

I am a man of order and discipline and I have expressed my views to the people concerned. I may have some views to express after the committee completes its work, and I shall express them with a full sense of responsibility and without any prejudice. As for now, I do not want to create conditions that may lead to undesired sensitivities at the present time."

ETHIOPIA

Committee Renames COPWE 'Ethiopian Workers Party'

NC240913 Paris AFP in English 0854 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jan 24 (AFP) — Immediate priority is to be given to the party platform and regulations governing the functions of Ethiopia's first legal political party, according to head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam. The Executive Committee (Politburo equivalent) of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) had already decided that it be named the Ethiopian Workers Party, he said yesterday.

In a speech quoted by the official ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu told the 7th regular meeting of the COPWE Central Committee that tasks included discussion of an emblem for the future party.

COPWE was set up in 1979 with the structures of a political party to pave the way for a return to civilian rule. This would be for the first time since the ruling military council (Dergue) overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974.

The COPWE structure, with a supreme congress, a politbureau, a central committee and organs extending to the kebele or neighbourhood association level, could simply be converted to serve the new party organization.

Lt-Col Mengistu noted that while parties engaged in building socialism generally followed similar patterns, it was also true that their particular realities determined their special characteristics. The Ethiopian leader said the important thing was to ensure ideological unity and organizational cohesion between the party and the people. This would be achieved through the party platform, he added.

It is so far unknown how many members COPWE has, but Lt-Col Mengistu said that 33 basic COPWE organizations had been set up at provincial level, 70 at sub-provincial level, and 240 at district level.

He also stressed the importance of ideological education, announcing plans to set up junior political training schools in the provinces, creation of a social sciences institute for upper-echelon cadres, and incorporation of political theory into the entire educational system.

Mengistu Addresses Central Committee

EA231638 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that since we live in decisive times that should enable our country to free itself from backwardness, to be feared and to be respected, great efforts are expected from all true revolutionaries.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council, COPWE chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, made the remark this morning when presenting his central report at the opening of the seventh regular session of the COPWE Central Committee meeting at the COPWE Central Committee Office. In his report Comrade Chairman Mengistu stated that the formation of the party and the 10th anniversary of the revolution are great historical achievements and will have a great part to play. He added that it is now time to confirm this to the world. Our comrade revolutionary leader noted that the struggle to form the party cannot be seen separately from developing our economy and building our defenses. He added that it is essential to struggle in unity on all fronts, with an alertness as never before.

In his report on the national economy, the comrade chairman recalled that our economy deteriorated during the early stage of the revolution due to the strong class struggle and bitter attacks from the enemy. He noted that due to the first national production development campaign in 1979-80 with the unlimited support of the masses in 1980-81, our economy not only recovered but has also shown development.

Regarding the building of strong defenses, the comrade chairman reported that to completely destroy imperialist (?mercenaries) and those who are seeking our downfall by all means before they get a chance, the building of our defense force should not be neglected. In his report the comrade chairman noted that the implementation of national military service is of paramount importance to our task. The main objective of the seventh Central Committee session is to assess the activities carried out according to the plan and give directives on the major objectives to be accomplished in connection with the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the revolution.

Eritrean Representative Details 21 Jan Fighting

GF240800 Doha QNA in Arabic 0655 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Jan (QNA) — Osman Mohamed Omar, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front in Abu Dhabi, has said that the forces of the Popular Army for the Liberation of Eritrea have succeeded in halting the moves of the Ethiopian Army in southern Eritrea.

In a statement published here today he said that the forces of the Popular Army succeeded on 21 January in halting the moves of the Ethiopian enemy in the region of (Alcali Hamas) in southern Eritrea, and the enemy retreated to the city of (Dakim Hadi). He said that the Ethiopian forces sustained the loss of 15 dead and 19 wounded and that some weapons and ammunition were seized in these battles. He said that as a result of the losses sustained by the Ethiopian forces the Ethiopian Air Force strafed some of the villages near the battle area.

EPLF: Government Force Repulsed Near Dekemhare

EA231224 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0430 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] (Egel Hamus) — The EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] forces have repulsed an attack by a huge enemy force which was supported by tanks and fighter aircraft advancing from Dekemhare to (Egel Hamus) and forced it to retreat. This

is the second attempt within a week to break our stronghold in this area, (Egel Hamus).

In the clash on Friday, 20 January, lasting from 0900 to 1500, the enemy had 15 soldiers killed and 19 wounded. The Dergue soldiers who failed to resist the attack of our people's forces retaliated in their humiliation by looting gold, clothes, and other property from innocent people in (Maihitsan).

WSLF Fighters Attack Addis Ababa Railway Line

EA231644 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali 1200 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Units of the WSLF [Western Somalia Liberation Front] freedom fighters have made a large-scale attack on the railway line linking Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa, destroying the line at (Tigil) in (Erer Goba) District, 50 miles from Dire Dawa town. Nine people on the train lost their lives and 35 were wounded. The incident occurred on 19 January.

On 20 January, the day after the first attack, units of WSLF fighters made another major attack [words indistinct] on a train from Jibuti to Addis Ababa to (Adare) between the towns of (?Dawanle) and Aiscia at a point 128 km from Jibuti town. The train, which was suspected to be carrying military equipment, was completely destroyed.

SOMALIA

Ethiopia's Mengistu Said Cause of Horn 'Chaos'

EA240010 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Mengistu, who assumes that being spliced to a superpower represents strength, is stirring up chaos in the Horn of Africa. Our commentary, which discusses this topic, has been written by (Ali Muhammad Abdullahi), known as (Ali Bay).

Ethiopia has recently resorted to provocation and unjustifiable and intolerable intransigence against its neighbor, Sudan. Mengistu has often bitterly attacked the regime headed by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. Such provocation can only be described as masterminded by the Russians and Libyans, who have strategic interests in Ethiopia.

Addressing officers whom he described as cadres, Colonel Mengistu said that Ethiopia would never violate the integrity of territory or interfere in internal affairs, because its policy was based on peaceful coexistence, respect, and mutual understanding. These words of Colonel Mengistu's are shamefully contradictory and baseless, inasmuch as he has attacked the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] several times and continues to occupy parts of SDR territory up to the present day. Accordingly, Mengistu's inconsistent statements are aimed solely at confusing world opinion and obfuscating both his internal problems and the just struggles being waged by the liberation fronts of the Abyssinian masses.

Referring specifically to the situation in Sudan, he said Sudan had (?forgotten) Ethiopia's patience and frankness over the past years and had solicited imperialists and their [word indistinct]. Such outcries from Mengistu serve only to throw further light on his calculated provocations against Sudan and his desire to harm its unity and solidarity.

As we all know, toward the end of last year, the Sudanese Government accused the Abyssinians of assembling troops on their common border, thus provoking the Sudanese regime, which stressed that Ethiopia openly interfered in Sudan by voicing its support for the factions in southern Sudan.

Mengistu's intrigues against his neighbors reached the point at which relations between Sudan and Abyssinia were so estranged that they recalled their (?ambassadors). This is a clear manifestation that the so-called regime in Abyssinia can never be sincere in pursuing good relations with its neighbors.

Mengistu's crimes against Africa are not confined to the Horn. He has exploited the OAU chairmanship. This was clearly illustrated by his action in causing the collapse of the meeting convened to bring about a reconciliation between President Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, who are disputing the Chadian leadership.

The long-standing conflict in Chad required the finding of an impartial method of solving that country's problems, thus leading to a lasting peaceful solution. Instead, Mengistu recognized the rebel faction and ignored the existence of the legal government of Hissein Habre, whom Africa recognized as the legitimate leader of Chad at its 19th meeting.

Yesterday, however, Chadians launched mass demonstrations in Ndjamena to condemn the OAU chairman and Mengistu's role in the mediation between the two Chadian rivals. AFP reported that the thousands of people who participated in the demonstrations opposed the breakup of the Chad reconciliation talks. A Chadian spokesman at the demonstration blamed this year's OAU chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam, accusing him of bias in favor of Libya and of exploiting the respect and responsibility vested in him by the OAU.

There is no doubt, however, that the collaboration between Mengistu and the foreign powers behind the chaos and problems in the Horn of Africa will fail to achieve its aims and purposes in the region, because the governments and peoples of this region are wary and cautious of the doomed machinations.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Composition of Kolingba's New Cabinet Reported

AB231235 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Bangui, 23 Jan (AFP) — Here is the composition of the new CAR Cabinet following Monday's reshuffle:

President of the Military Committee of National Redress, Head of the Government, Minister of National Defense & Veterans' Affairs	General Andre Kolingba
General Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces	

Ministers of State for:

Rural Development	Colonel Alphonse Gombadi
Economy and Finance	Lieutenant Colonel Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala

Ministers of:

Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation	Second Lieutenant Clement Michel Nga Gnii-Voeto
Public Works & Town Planning	Major General Abel Nado
Interior	Lieutenant Colonel Christophe Grelombe
Public Health & Social Affairs	Major General Sylvestre Yangongo
National Education	Major Gabriel Ngaindiro
Justice & Keeper of the Seals	Major Gaspard Kalene
Posts and Telecommunications	Captain Samuel Ngaiouma
Public Service, Labor, & Social Affairs	Major Stanislas Pollagba
Commerce and Industry	Captain Luc Nganafei
Transports and Civil Aviation	Captain Raymond Ndougou

Secretaries of State for:

National Defense, Veterans Affairs, Energy & Hydraulics	Colonel Francois Diallo
General Secretariat of the Government	Lieutenant Michel Salle

High Commissioners in charge of:

State Enterprises & Joint Ventures	Francois Gueret
Economy, Finance, & Budget	Dieudonne Wazoua
Planning, Economic & Financial Cooperation	Guy Darlan
Scientific & Technical Research	
Tourism, Water Resources, Forestry, Hunting, & Fisheries	Raymond Mbitikon
National Service & Youth Promotion	Emmanuel Abdoul
Mining and Geology	Jean-Eudes Teya
Information, Youth, Sports, Arts, and Culture	Joachim da Silva Nzengue

These high commissioners, who are autonomous, will themselves present to the sessions of the Council of Ministers the reports on the affairs of their respective departments whenever the need arises. The high commissioner for finance will assume all the responsibilities of the ministry when the incumbent minister is absent.

CHAD

Ndjamena Demonstration Denounces Mengistu

AB221315 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Jan 22 (AFP) — An organized mass demonstration in this Chadian capital today bitterly attacked Organization of African Unity (OAU) Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and interim Secretary-General Peter Onu over the collapse of recent reconciliation talks on divided Chad.

Thousands of people took part, waving banners accusing Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu, president of Ethiopia, and Mr Onu of "allegiance to (Libyan leader Mu'ammar) al-Qadhdhafi for 400 million dollars".

Speakers at the demonstration included ministers who attended the OAU-sponsored conference held earlier this month in Addis Ababa with the aim of reconciling the Ndjamena government and the opposition Libyan-backed Transitional Government of National Union [GUNT] which holds the northern half of the country.

Chadian President Hissein Habre refused to go the Addis Ababa, saying the welcome given to GUNT leader Goukouni Oueddei, the man he ousted from Ndjamena in June 1982, was at too high a level. The conference broke down without ever convening, in further rows over protocol.

Ministers at today's rally accused Lt-Col Mengistu of being dominated by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and putting the Ndjamena delegation at the congress under "extraordinary pressures."

Demonstrations Condemn Libya, Ethiopia

JN231142 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 23 Jan (SUNA) — The Chadian capital yesterday witnessed large popular demonstrations in which about 30,000 Chadian citizens participated. They were carrying placards condemning both the Libyan and Ethiopian regimes and expressing the Chadian people's adherence to Chad's unity and territorial integrity.

Four members of the Chadian delegation to the Chadian reconciliation conference in Addis Ababa spoke to the masses about the consequences of the conspiracies and plots they had faced in Addis Ababa that had lead to the conference's failure. The speakers called on the popular organizations to fully shoulder their responsibilities by acquainting the masses with the reasons for this failure. One of these speakers described the conference as a comedy film directed by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and starring Mengistu Haile Mariam and the OAU secretary general.

The director of the Chadian Health Ministry, secretary of the popular committee, and member of the Chadian delegation to the Addis Ababa conference assailed Mengistu, holding him responsible for the conference's failure. He said that Mengistu had helped to implement the plot.

The Executive Bureau secretary general [as received] spoke before the masses emphasizing that at the conference Mengistu had not spoken in his capacity as the OAU president but as chairman of Ethiopian rights. [as received]. He concluded by stressing the Chadian Government's desire to pursue efforts for achieving Chadian national reconciliation.

GABON

Bongo Wants France To 'Make Up For Insults'

AB240735 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Paris, Jan 24 (AFP) — Gabonese President Omar Bongo, who last year banned all French news from his country's media because French newspapers and a book published in France criticized his authoritarian regime, warned France Monday to give up any idea of "making Gabon go down on its knees."

He told a French radio station in a telephone interview from Libreville, the Gabonese capital, that he was refusing an invitation by French President Francois Mitterrand to visit Paris until "very senior French officials" came to Gabon to "make up for" the "insults" which had been hurled against his regime.

There was however no serious crisis in relations between France and uranium-rich Gabon, he said. The difficult relations in recent months had been caused by "a small group of unimportant people," particularly socialists, who he said were "more neo-colonialist than those on the right."

Only last November, the French Government sent two special envoys to Libreville to try to smooth relations.

ZAIRE

Further Reportage on Visit by Israeli President

Mobutu To Visit Israel

AB231758 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Israeli President Herzog left Kinshasa earlier this morning for Monrovia, Liberia, after a 5-day official visit to Zaire. What is significant about the trip is that President Mobutu has accepted an invitation to visit Israel at a date which is yet to be fixed. It is certain that the visit will take place during 1984. This was announced by Mr Herzog himself in Gbadolite following his talks with MPR Founding-Chairman Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. (Sebudie) files the following report on that trip to Gbadolite:

[Begin (Sebudie) recording] President Herzog set foot in Gbadolite yesterday precisely at 1120. This was an important trip as the agenda included official talks between the two heads of state, aimed undoubtedly at taking stock of the whole visit and examining the future of our bilateral relations which have been developing to the mutual benefit of the two countries, as the founding chairman has always said.

In Shaba, the distinguished presidential couple admired the mineral plants; in the Equateur region, they enthusiastically admired the equitorial forest, the largest and densest forest in the world, as well as the vast agricultiral plantations, and the agricultural development center of Gbadolite. After laying a wreath on the tomb of the late Mama Mobutu in St Mary's Church, the two presidents answered questions from reporters.

First of all, President Mobutu answered questions from Israeli reporters whose questions were mainly on the future of bilateral relations and on Middle East issues. In his answers, President Mobutu was clear and straight to the point. President Mobutu made it clear that the relations between Tel Aviv and Kinshasa were established on the basis of equality, sovereignty and dignity. In a reply to a question, he stressed that Zaire did not make any calculations before resuming its relations with the Jewish state. For the Zairian head of state, it was a question of respecting one's word [words indistinct]. To another question, President Mobutu said it is not for him to influence other African countries to follow his example; this is the role of the Israeli Government. [end recording]

After the interview, President Herzog made a statement. It was, in fact, an evaluation of his stay in our country.

[Begin Herzog recording in Hebrew fading into French translation] Your Excellency, Citizen Founding-Chairman, I would first of all like to thank you for coming this afternoon to answer questions from our reporters. We also want to take this opportunity to thank you, Citizen President, for the warm welcome you gave me and my wife throughout our stay in your country. It was an extraordinary welcome quite beyond our expectations. I believe these words of thanks do not come from me personally but from all the Israeli people. I also want to take this opportunity to say how much we appreciate the courageous and historic gesture you made by resuming diplomatic relations with our country despite the hate, despite the insults you are getting from the northern part of this continent. I think the people of Israel and the entire Jewish people as a whole will be able to thank Zaire for this gesture, because the Jewish people know how to thank and pay tribute to those who merit it. I would now like to announce to reporters that the founding-chairman has accepted my invitation to pay an official visit to Israel. We have not fixed the precise date [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Military Parade for Herzog

AB221407 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1330 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Jan (AZAP) — The Israeli head of state, who was visiting Zaire late Friday morning at Camp Tshatsi, watched a military parade organized in his honor by units of the Presidential Special Brigade [BSP].

This parade, which was enhanced by the presence of Kengo wa Dondo, first state commissioner representing Founding Chairman of the MPR Mobutu Sese Seko, some members of the constituted bodies, and all the chiefs of staff led by General Singa, chief of General Staff, allowed the public to see the new military equipment acquired by the Zairian Armed Forces.

The BSP, which ensures presidential security, has benefitted from Israeli technical assistance since the resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and Zaire in May 1983. It is under the Airborne and Shock Troops Division, a benefit of the military cooperation between Zaire and Israel. This brigade is presently commanded by Colonel Nzimbi, who in his speech talked about the history of the brigade since 1960. Speaking on the visit of the Israeli head of state, which he described as historic, the commander of the BSP said this testified to the excellent relations existing between Zaire and Israel.

The parade ended with a cocktail reception held at the residence of Colonel Nzimbi at Camp Tshatshi.

Herzog Receives Diplomats

AB221403 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1422 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Jan (AZAP) — The Israeli presidential couple, on a visit to Zaire since Wednesday, this afternoon received the ambassadors and heads of missions of countries that maintain relations with Israel. The ceremony took place at the Marble Palace in the presence of Umba-di-Lutete, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

Country's Inflation, Budget Problems Reviewed

AB240730 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Kinshasa, Jan 23 (AFP) — Zaire's inflation rate for 1983 reached 70 percent, way off the government's target of 23 percent and comparing badly with the 1982 figure of 44 percent, a government statement said. The statement attributed the inflation rate increase to domestic price hikes during the second and third quarters in anticipation of the 450-percent devaluation of the zaire last September against the special drawing rights of the International Monetary Fund.

The statement was issued yesterday, at the end of an economic evaluation conference grouping members of the government and regional governors under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo in Nsele, 50 kms (30 miles) from Kinshasa, from January 20 to 22.

The statement noted that inflation slowed substantially during the last quarter and that the gross domestic product stagnated during the past year in certain sectors. Mining production rose 6.4 percent and petroleum production 15.8 percent, while agricultural exports and manufacturing showed little change.

The statement said that the budgetary deficit contracted to 1.46 billion zaires (54 million dollars) from 3.3 billion zaires (122 million dollars) the preceding year. The treasury deficit, requiring a financial transfusion from the Bank of Zaire, hit 2.26 billion zaires (84 million dollars), holding to the government's agreement with the IMF to keep the figure to within 2.4 billion zaires (89 million dollars).

The government of President Mobutu Sese Seko implemented the massive devaluation of the zaire last September as part of an IMF-sponsored recovery program. The IMF, in return, agreed to grant Zaire a 350 million dollar loan over 15 months to enable the country to meet its financial commitments abroad. Marshal Mobutu called the IMF loan conditions "a bitter pill, but there is no alternative to swallowing it."

BENIN

UN Secretary General Says Talks 'Very Useful'

AB231228 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, has ended a 72-hour visit to our country. His visit was mainly highlighted by meetings with the central authorities of the People's Republic of Benin. This visit, which falls under the sign of a tribute paid to our country for its contribution to the (?struggle) for the search for peace and understanding between nations, ended with a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Shortly before his departure, Javier Perez de Cuellar summed up his feelings at the end of his visit.

[Begin De Cuellar recording] I am happy to have this opportunity to express once more my gratitude to the president of the Republic, to the speaker of the Assembly, and the Beninese authorities for the cordial welcome they gave me, my wife, and my associates during our short visit to your country.

The visit was not merely a courtesy visit. It was aimed at together seeking the means by which the United Nations could help Benin and all the countries in the region to solve their cyclical and long-term problems. Technically the talks were very useful and I am persuaded that they will bear fruit very quickly. We agreed with the Beninese authorities on what we should do and what we can do to implement as soon as possible the decisions made during the talks.

Therefore I must express my gratitude not only for the welcome [words indistinct] but also for the understanding the Beninese authorities had for our efforts. [end recording]

GUINEA

Sekou Toure Interviewed on Arab, African Issues

PM231553 Jidda UKAZ in Arabic 16 Jan 84 p 7

[Interview with President Ahmed Sekou Toure by Ayman Habib in Casablanca — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the extent of cooperation between your country and the neighboring African states, and what positive effect will this cooperation have on economic standards, particularly in the Islamic African states?

Answer: Last April we held an important economic conference in Lagos. The OAU decided to give agricultural projects top priority and to concentrate on these projects. Our party's 12th congress ratified these resolutions, and we are determined to implement them.

As far as Islamic aid is concerned I know that the ICO General Secretariat has approved aid allocations for certain African Islamic states, but the Secretariat's decision has not been implemented yet, which is very regrettable. I think this is a grave mistake by the ICO.

Question: There are those who believe that the major Arab, African, and Islamic organizations have let down their peoples and states. To what extent do you agree with them?

Answer: The Islamic states have indeed failed to live up to expectations as far as boosting cooperation among themselves is concerned. It is indeed regrettable that the wealth of the Islamic nation is at the service of those who are fighting Islam. A Muslim person or community is supposed to place his or its human, material, and scientific resources at the disposal of the Muslim brothers who may need them.

Question: You have recently made proposals to the effect that the Palestinian question should be taken out of the Arab context. Does this mean that you do not expect a solution to be found within that context?

Answer: Yes, I have made such an appeal, and soon I will explain my motives for doing so. I am sure that, God willing, that appeal will be successful.

Question: Do you not believe that this appeal of yours could trigger some sensitivities or create problems with certain Arab sides?

Answer: Indeed, but this is not important as far as I am concerned, and it does not worry me. What preoccupies and concerns me is serving Islam and the Muslims.

Question: How optimistic are you about the success of the forthcoming African summit conference in Conakry, bearing in mind such complex problems as the Western Sahara and Chad?

Answer: I believe that the next summit conference will be successful.

Question: Does this mean that you have solutions to these problems?

Answer: Yes, I do have solutions to these two problems and I will announce them before the next African summit conference in Conakry.

Question: Some observers believe that Arab-African relations are going through a cool period and fear that this could develop into a real crisis, especially in view of the reported restoration of relations between certain African states and Israel.

Answer: This, really, is a very complex issue. Guinea was the first African state to sever its diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967. The reasons which prompted Guinea to take that step are still valid. Guinea will not change its attitude to Israel and is certainly not contemplating restoring relations with it. It is true that some African states have changed their policy toward and relations with Israel, and they had reason to do so. The fact is that the attitude of the Arab League has not encouraged those states to continue to refrain from having relations with Israel. The PLO has been caught between the hammer and the anvil, with the Arabs hitting it from one side and Israel from the other. There has been agreement and collusion between Israel and the Arab state which struck at the PLO.

Question: Does this mean that you are accusing certain Arab states, and if so which states are they?

Answer: Yes, I am accusing certain Arab states. You only have to think a little bit to know whom I mean and judge for yourselves. I personally only have one head, and it is weak.

Question: Your Excellency, how do you assess Saudi-Guinean relations after this long time, and how do you view the present cooperation between your country and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

Answer: We will always strive to maintain solid and strong relations with the Kingdom. I am sorry that the Kingdom is richer than Guinea, because some people think that everything I say about Saudi Arabia is meant to appease it. My feelings are genuine; I am not prompted by opportunism, exploitation, or appeasement. Some people even accuse me of seeking some gains, but I hope to prove to them that what I say is the truth. At any rate we are very proud of the existing relations between Guinea and Saudi Arabia. The level of cooperation between the two countries is good, and the Kingdom has contributed to numerous projects in Guinea.

LIBERIA

Head of State Doe Welcomes Israel's Herzog

AB231750 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The president of Israel, Hayim Herzog, has said since his country's reestablishment of relations with three African states, they have found fruitful areas of cooperation. Speaking in the palace of the Executive Mansion today shortly upon arrival in Monrovia at the start of a 3-day state visit, President Herzog said he is sure that relations between Liberia and Israel will develop and expand, as we have much in common as emerging countries and, not the least, a common task of standing up to and resisting the threat of international terrorism which has threatened both Liberia and Israel. He said Liberia and Israel will tread the path of the benefit of peace in their respective areas.

Welcoming President Herzog earlier, head of state Doe hoped the visit will contribute to the furtherance of relations between both countries.

As part of the visit, the Israeli president and Mrs Herzog are expected to tour the Barclay Training Center tomorrow morning and thereafter tour the Firestone Plantations Company outside Monrovia. Part of tomorrow's activities will include the conferring of a doctorate degree on the Israeli president by authorities of the university, a press conference at the Mansion, and a meeting with a newly formed organization, the Liberia-Israeli Friendship Organization. President and Mrs Herzog depart Liberia on Wednesday morning for the State of Israel.

Dinner Speeches Reported

AB240835 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Head of state Commander in Chief [CIC] Doe has said that civil wars and liberation wars which continue on the African Continent, including political subversion, are inspired by foreign powers, since certain African countries allow themselves to be used as surrogates to create distrust and disunity among themselves. This unfortunate state of affairs, the head of state said, must end as such acts serve only to retard progress and development in Africa.

CIC Doe, who was speaking after a dinner he tendered in honor of the visiting Israeli president and Mrs Herzog at the Executive Mansion yesterday, expressed concern about the situation prevailing in southern Africa and said Namibia must be freed with no preconditions. Liberia, he said, opposes the idea of linkage that has been engrafted into the efforts for Namibian independence. We remain convinced that UN Resolution 435 provides the only acceptable basis for the settlement of the Namibian question, CIC Doe said. The head of state then asked all those who opposed suppression and indignity to lend their unqualified support to the implementation of that resolution.

On the situation in Lebanon, the CIC said it is viewed with great concern by the Liberian Government. He hoped that all parties to the conflict in that war-torn country will understand the necessity to stop hostilities and, within the spirit of harmony and concord, make clear their grievances through dialogue at the conference table.

In response, the president of the State of Israel, Herzog, reiterated his rejection of racial discrimination of all types wherever it may occur, including apartheid. Such discrimination between the children of God is utterly distasteful to our people and our religion, and no people have reason to be more sensitive to it than the Jewish people, the president said.

NIGERIA

Lagos Reports on FMG Envoy in Moscow

AB201759 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] An emissary of the Federal Military Government, Alhaji Liman Ciroma, has arrived in Moscow to inform the Soviet authorities about the developments in Nigeria. He was received at the Kremlin by Mr Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, on behalf of the Soviet president.

According to the Soviet news agency TASS, Alhaji Liman underlined the (?search) of the Nigerian Government for a new direction to develop and strengthen friendly relations between the two countries. The Soviet side reaffirmed the desire to develop and deepen mutual cooperation between the two countries.

U N Secretary General Arrives in Lagos 23 Jan

AB232016 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The United Nations Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrived in Lagos today in continuation of his eight-nation tour of West Africa. He was received at Murtala Mohammed International Airport, Ikeja, by the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari.

Visit of Guinea's Sekou Toure Postponed

AB230720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The proposed visit to have been made by Guinean President Sekou Toure has been put off. A Radio Nigeria correspondent said no reason was given for the change in the plan, but added, however, that the visit was being rescheduled.

President Sekou Toure was to have arrived in Lagos yesterday for a 3-day visit.

Government Reopens Borders, Calls For Vigilance

AB231646 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The Nigerian military government has ordered the immediate reopening of all Nigerian borders. In a statement in Lagos today, the government also directed all its functionaries at the border points to maintain vigilance at the highest level. The borders were closed on 31 December last year, following the coup which brought the present administration to power.

SENEGAL

Diouf Reportedly Granted Greater Control of Party

AB231345 Paris AFP in French 0903 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Dakar, 23 Jan (AFP) — [Words indistinct] the extraordinary congress of the Socialist Party [PS] which took place in Dakar over the weekend, full powers to continue his program for economic and financial redress, and to choose those who will take charge of its implementation.

The congress, which reelected Abdou Diouf as its secretary general soon after it began, has, for the first time in the history of the party, given him a free hand to nominate members of the party's governing bodies, the Central Committee, and the Political Bureau, all of whom were formerly elected during ordinary congresses.

During the closing session, the secretary general himself read the new list of members of the Political Bureau after one of the oldest members, Magatte Lo, who presided over the congress, announced that "the old members were retiring since the congress has agreed to the rejuvenation of the party."

Magatte Lo leaves the Political Bureau at the same time as many others who were considered "the old guard" of the PS, namely Amadou Cisse Dia, Andre Guillab, [name indistinct], Badara Mbengue, Assane Seck, Joseph Mathiam, and Amadou Cledor Sall (who was the spokesman of the extraordinary congress).

The National Committee on Conflicts, which has just been set up by the congress on the proposal of the secretary general, will be in charge of solving conflicts that may arise during the renewal of the party bodies and will be in charge of avoiding slowdowns. It will ensure discipline within the party, and particularly within the party's basic organs, and it will be made to play an important role in the organization of municipal elections, which will take place next November instead of March.

President Abdou Diouf, who was highly praised during the 2-day congress, henceforth controls the party machine and can without question implement his New Deal program for national mobilization and for the economic and financial redress of the country, which has been seriously affected by the economic crisis, by relying on rejuvenated teams. It will be possible for him to change the men in charge of implementing his policies at any time that he finds them lacking. President Abdou Diouf is also free to launch his open policy to all Senegalese political groups, with the aim of obtaining a consensus on his program for national mobilization. However, though some members of his own party had shown some reserve, he has not until now obtained a favorable response from the opposition parties.

[Words indistinct] propose to parliament, where the PS has 111 seats out of 120, the creation of two new administrative regions, cutting through the existing regions of Casamance and Sine-Saloum, the most extensive and most populated regions, which are also the most important in Senegal economically and politically. Senegal will then be made up of 10 instead of eight regions, each made up of three departments.

Observers feel that in the course of the internal reshuffle in the party leadership, President Abdou Diouf might soon make a cabinet reshuffle. Soon after he became president of the Republic on 1 April, he carried out a major cabinet reshuffle that affected about half of the members of government.

Resolution Supports OAU Efforts

AB232220 Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Dakar, 23 Jan (AFP) — The Senegalese Socialist Party has called on African states to settle their differences and eliminate the areas of tension "through the use of peaceful means and without foreign interference." It also called on them to "preserve the ideals of the continent's unity and to strengthen the OAU." This was contained in a resolution adopted at the end of an extraordinary congress of the party held in Dakar on Sunday evening.

According to the resolution, the congress called on the various Chadian factions to "work sincerely toward an effective and final reconciliation of all Chadians within the spirit of the OAU's resolution and for the restoration of Chad's territorial integrity."

The resolution also encourages the parties involved in the Western Saharan issue to "abide by the resolution adopted by the 19th OAU summit held in Addis Ababa on the issue." It also condemns South Africa's aggression against its neighboring countries, especially Angola, and also the South African Government's apartheid policy.

Finally, the resolution reaffirms the Senegalese Socialist Party's conviction "that a just and lasting peace cannot be established in the Middle East unless the Zionist state of Israel recognizes the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people," "condemns Israeli aggressions against Lebanon," and calls on the PLO "to settle its internal crisis."

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives on 2-Day Official Visit

NC231956 Paris AFP in English 1944 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Dakar, Jan 23 (AFP) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived here today for a two-day official visit to Senegal and went straight to a meeting with President Abdou Diouf.

Mr 'Arafat, who has visited Dakar once before, in 1976, is on his first tour of black African states.

Reliable sources said he was also scheduled to visit Guinea and Mali, and might go on to Ivory Coast.

The tour is apparently aimed at winning black African support for the Palestinian cause, observers said.

TOGO

Upper Volta's Sankara Comments Prior to Departure

AB231050 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] After the signing of the final communique, General Gnassingbe Eyadema accompanied his guest, Captain Thomas Sankara, to the airport. The Upper Voltan head of state answered questions by the press in the VIP lounge. Capt Sankara expressed his satisfaction over this visit, during which he received a warm reception from the people of Atesa, Tehokoevu, and Atiera, among others. The chairman of the Upper Voltan National Council of the Revolution also said that as time passes, the better our prospects for cooperation will become, provided we (?have the necessary) determination. He indicated that his country proposes to satisfy a number of Togo's material needs. In return, Upper Volta expects Togo to improve its relations at all levels, especially economic cooperation.

[Begin recording] [Sankara] In coming to Togo, we made it a point to sign a pact with a brotherly people, a brave people, a people with which we have so much in common. Our past history binds us together, and better still, the future binds us even more tightly. We therefore want to tell our Togolese male and female brothers that we trust them and that together we Upper Voltans and Togolese can build a better world and a continent where greater peace and justice prevail.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, just as you are about to leave our country following a few hours' stay, and after the talk you had with the Rally of the Togolese People founding chairman, can you tell us what the prospects are for the Togolese and the Upper Voltan peoples?

[Sankara] As I said, we have great prospects for cooperation provided that true determination prevails in our action and in our moves. Upper Volta can propose to meet a number of Togo's material needs. In return, Upper Volta is expecting Togo to improve relations at all levels, especially in regard to economic relations. These relations have existed for a long time. But we want them to be further developed. This is the first factor for successful cooperation. The mineral resources existing in Upper Volta and in Togo will be of no help if the men who should be exploiting these resources are not set on serving their people exclusively.

We want to tell the Togolese people that the new Upper Volta, the 4 August Upper Volta, the revolutionary Upper Volta, will readily proclaim that truth. It will also readily act toward solidarity and friendship. [end recording]

Joint Communique Issued

AB211350 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Joint communique issued at the end of a visit by Thomas Sankara, Upper Voltan head of state, on 20 January in Kara, Togo — read by Togolese Foreign Minister Akakpo-Ahianyo]

[Text] Upper Voltan head of state Captain Thomas Sankara paid a friendly, working visit to Kara, Republic of Togo, on Friday, 20 January 1984. The two heads of state held talks in a cordial, brotherly atmosphere. During the talks they examined bilateral, subregional, and continental issues. They also examined matters of international interest.

On bilateral relations, the two presidents expressed satisfaction over the excellent relations of friendship and the smooth exchanges between the peoples of Togo and Upper Volta. In this connection Presidents Sankara and Eyadema expressed their determination to take every necessary measure to improve and strengthen the multipurpose cooperation existing between their two countries with the view of bringing closer the Togolese and Upper Voltan peoples and achieving their complete happiness. To this effect the two heads of state signed the agreement creating the Grand Joint Commission of Togo-Upper Volta Cooperation. The Commission will provide the best framework for the review of problems touching on the promotion of cooperation and the relations of good neighborliness between the two countries. They decided that the commission should hold its maiden session as soon as possible.

On the subregional front, Presidents Sankara and Eyadema expressed satisfaction over the growing cooperation in the West African subregion within the organizations to which the two brotherly countries belong, notably the Entente Council, ECOWAS, the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement, and the West African Monetary Union. While hailing the existence

of these privileged forums for regional cooperation, the two heads of state expressed the hope that the common desire for [words indistinct] as expressed by the leaders of the West African subregion will be achieved. In this regard, the two heads of state expressed their faith in the ECOWAS as the best framework for economic union in West Africa.

Reviewing the international situation, the two heads of state expressed fully convergent views on the issues examined, particularly on African problems. Presidents Sankara and Eyadema, who expressed appreciation of the various efforts being made to safeguard peace in Africa, expressed their deep concern over the increasing hotbeds of tension in several regions of our continent. They deplored the persistence of these hotbeds of tension due most of the time to increasing foreign interventions. They said that this situation is dangerous, as it jeopardizes the independence of African states and the realization of African unity, and considerably (?hampers) social and economic development. The two heads of state underlined the urgent need to protect the continent from foreign maneuvers and interventions which harm the interests of African countries.

They made a point of pledging their support for the struggle waged by the peoples of southern Africa against apartheid with the view to eradicating racism completely in South Africa. They also reaffirmed the urgent need for strict compliance with UN Resolution 435. They strongly condemned the odious aggression perpetrated by the South African Army against Angola. In this connection they urged the Western powers to use their influence to (?force) the Pretoria authorities to facilitate the establishment in Namibia of a government that will be aware of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, SWAPO. They expressed their unreserved support to the peoples of southern Africa in their liberating struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

Presidents Sankara and Eyadema expressed their strong and profound indignation in the face of the arbitrary and barbaric executions perpetrated more and more frequently by the Pretoria racist authorities against black nationalists in southern Africa in defiance of unanimous condemnation by the international community.

Also, they expressed their support for the resolution adopted at the 19th OAU summit on the holding of a self-determination referendum in Western Sahara as the only solution that can be achieved peacefully. Lastly, they reaffirmed their support for a peaceful settlement to the Chadian crisis so that peace and stability can be restored in that brotherly country which has been suffering for too long a time.

The two heads of state examined with due attention the situation now prevailing in the Middle East. They made an appeal to all the parties concerned urging them to end the fratricidal war through negotiations in order to devote all their energies to the reconstruction of their respective countries.

On the Palestinian issue, the two heads of state reiterated their support for the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to a homeland. In this connection, they expressed the hope that the Casablanca Islamic conference would achieve positive results.

The two heads of state agreed to do everything possible in order to ensure the success of the 20th OAU summit. In this connection, they appealed to all member countries for the necessary conditions to be created to enable the holding of the summit.

Examining the questions on world relations, the Togolese and Upper Voltan heads of state expressed their fears about the worsening world economic crisis marked by the increase in interest rates and the soaring dollar, which all have serious effects on the economic development of the Third World countries, and make them the hardest hit victim of the international crisis. In this connection, the two heads of state appealed urgently for South-South cooperation and urged the developed countries to assume their responsibility and ward off the collapse of the world economic system.

The Upper Voltan and the Togolese heads of state made a broad review of the problems and agreed to repeat such meetings that promote more frequent consultations and a greater knowledge of issues of common interest.

At the end of his visit to Togo, Capt Thomas Sankara made it a point to thank His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic, the Togolese Government and people, especially the militants of Kara, for the warm, brotherly, and genuinely African reception accorded him and the members of his delegation.

Capt Sankara invited Gen Eyadema to visit Upper Volta. Mr Eyadema accepted the invitation and the modalities for the visit will be defined through normal channels.

During their talks, the Upper Voltan and the Togolese heads of state were accompanied by the following officials: On the Upper Voltan side, Comrade Captain Bernard Sanou, member of the National Council of the Revolution; Comrade Lieutenant Laurent Fedeko; Comrade Adjutant Dominique Zongo; Comrade Master Sergeant Takteri Djapang; Comrade Sergeant Michel Benito; Comrade Arba Diallo, minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Paul Desire Kabore, director of bilateral cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Jules Tienfore, director of state protocol; Comrade Denis Sanfore, director general of Upper Volta's Mines and Agriculture Bureau; Comrade Henri Nimo Bessin, advisor on economic affairs in the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation; and Comrade Sylvestre Somet, director of the Presidential Finance Department.

On the Togolese side: Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of the interior; Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Yao Kuma Lehe-Kplo, member of the Central Committee and administrative secretary of the RPT; and Colonel Bomfo Djibi-Raba, prefect of Akoda.

Issued in Kara, 20 January 1984, signed for the Republic of Upper Volta by Capt Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state. For Togo, by his excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT. [applause]

UPPER VOLTA

Tribunals Imprison, Fine Ex-Ministers, Others

AB231000 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The People's Revolutionary Tribunals have ended their second session. The tribunal sitting in Bobo Dioulasso handled the case of Paul Ismael Ouedraogo [former posts and telecommunications minister] while the Ouagadougou tribunal handled the case of Issa Pale Welte. In both cases, the accused received prison terms. Each accused has been sentenced to jail and will have to pay a fine. Their property will also be confiscated. No banishment order, however, has been issued against them.

(Kambire Sielopo) has been fined 50,000 CFA, and will repay the Upper Voltan state a total amount of 260,034 CFA. The tribunal has also required maximum imprisonment for debts in his case.

(Lapondre) has been sentenced to 3 years in prison, fined 5 million CFA, and ordered to repay (?30,688,860) CFA. Property of his worth that amount will be confiscated. Also, an arrest warrant has been issued against him.

Maurice (Tana Moampou) has also been sentenced to 3 years in prison, fined 5 million CFA, and ordered to repay 20,431,336 CFA. Property of his worth that amount will be confiscated. An arrest warrant has been issued against him, too.

Sanon Salia [former rural development minister] has been given a 3-year suspended prison term, while Dominique Ido Batian has been sentenced to 3 years in prison, fined 10 million CFA, and ordered to repay 2,272,500 CFA. Property of his worth this amount will be confiscated. An arrest warrant has been issued against him.

Fofana Guitiba Omar has been fined 5 million CFA, ordered to repay 20,359,701 CFA. Property of his worth that amount will be confiscated.

Issa Pale Welte has been sentenced to 7 years in prison suspended, fined 50 million CFA, and ordered to repay 214,997,493 CFA. Property of his worth that amount will be confiscated.

For all these convicts no banishment order has been issued against them and they may send a petition for a reprieve to the head of state. This also goes for the two accused convicted in Bobo Dioulasso, that is Paul Ismael Ouedraogo and Tapsoba Youssouf Keita, known as Tapou Naba.

Angola, RSA Officials Continue 'Secret Negotiations'

AB230745 Paris AFP in English 0725 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Praia, Cape Verde Islands, Jan 23 (AFP) — Senior Angolan and South African officials are still locked in secret negotiations on the island of Mindelo, near here, trying to break the political and military impasse in southern Africa, informed sources said Sunday. The additional presence of U.S. and Cuban delegations, reported Saturday by the Portuguese news agency, could not be confirmed. Meanwhile, the total official silence about the negotiations, which began in the middle of last week, continued.

The official Cape Verdean radio hinted at the talks for the first time Sunday. Without confirming they were taking place, the radio quoted an unofficial Cape Verdean source as saying that "discretion continues to be the best way to handle such extremely delicate negotiations."

U.S. Envoy's Presence Confirmed

MB240630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] A spokesman for the American Embassy in Lisbon has confirmed that a senior American diplomat has arrived in the Portuguese capital from the Cape Verde Islands after talks with Angolan representatives on the situation in southern Africa. The diplomat is the American deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Frank Wisner. Mr Wisner made no statement on his arrival in Lisbon, but a spokesman for the American Embassy confirmed that Mr Wisner had had talks with an Angolan delegation, which included the Angolan deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Venancio da Moura.

A spokesman for the American State Department said in Washington that South Africa did not take part in the deliberations that took place at the weekend. Last week the State Department would not confirm that Mr Wisner would visit the Cape Verde Islands, and would merely say that he was traveling to Lisbon. Asked whether there had been tripartite talks last weekend, the embassy spokesman said, and we quote: They were bilateral talks, not trilateral contacts; definitely not. He said South-West Africa had not been the only subject discussed.

REUTER reports that Mr Wisner, who is the top aide to Dr Chester Crocker, will have talks with the Portuguese prime minister, Mr Mario Soares, and his minister of foreign affairs, Mr Jaime Gama, today. Mr Wisner will also confer with the American ambassadors to Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

RSA Government Refuses Comment

MB240732 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Talks between South African and Angolan officials have ended on the Cape Verde Islands. Diplomatic sources who wish to remain anonymous say the meetings were aimed at easing tension between Luanda and Pretoria, and among the subjects discussed was the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia. It is not known if the talks led to any agreement between the delegations. A foreign affairs spokesperson in Cape Town has refused to comment on the report.

Meanwhile, American officials have denied any official involvement in the talks. This is despite official reports on Portuguese radio. Bernard Gilbert reports from New York:

[Gilbert] State Department spokesman John Hughes confirmed that Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Frank Wisner, a top aide to Chester Crocker, was in Cape Verde when the talks took place, but under repeated questioning Hughes maintained the United States took no direct part in any negotiations aimed at ending the Namibian impasse.

[Hughes] The question is whether the United States has been involved. I guess that the Angolans and the South Africans were meeting in Cape Verde, and the question is whether we were involved, as a government, as a party to those talks. The answer was, and is, no. Frank Wisner was in Cape Verde, and he had some talks with the Angolans, but he was not at the talks between the two governments.

[Gilbert] Hughes said Wisner is now in Portugal, but he gave no details of his future travel plans.

ANGOLA

Government Said Reviewing Cooperation With Portugal

LD232307 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] In statements published in Cape Verde today, Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio da Moura says that Angola is reviewing its entire policy of cooperation with Portugal. Alleging that the Lisbon Government has failed to honor undertakings, Venancio da Moura says that Luanda's attitude is the result of the hostile stand adopted by some leading Portuguese officials.

Among the areas of friction, Venancio da Moura mentions the presence in Portuguese territory of opponents to the Angolan regime, with particular reference to members of UNITA and others who have joined with South Africa with the aim of permanently destabilizing the People's Republic of Angola.

On the subject of the military situation in southern Angola, he states that contrary to South Africa's claims, about 10 South African platoons remain on Angolan territory in areas where SWAPO's presence has never been detected.

Commitment to 'Rapprochement' Asserted

AB231904 Luanda ANGOP in French 1330 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Commentary: Cooperation between Angola and Portugal]

[Text] Lisbon, 21 Jan (ANGOP) — In an interview he granted recently to a Portuguese newspaper, the leader of the puppet UNITA group, Jonas Savimbi, showed in his assertions that he was trying to convince certain Portuguese political personalities

that he is the great defender of the strengthening of relations between Angola and Portugal.

The puppet Savimbi, who did not hide his feelings in the interview toward the most reactionary circles of the colonial power which exploited Angola for centuries, referred to the subtle aspects of cooperation with Portugal which only an organization with characteristics like UNITA's can accept.

Jonas Savimbi's assertions, which were widely broadcast by the Portuguese press in the framework of a misinformation campaign directed against the Angolan state, are basically denigrating the efforts being made to strengthen the relations of cooperation between the Angolan and Portuguese states based on equality and mutual respect.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola, led by the MPLA-Labor Party, has never refused to cooperate with Portugal. On the contrary, it has always committed itself courageously to the search for solutions for better rapprochement between Angola and Portugal. But there is a basic question in the rapprochement between Angola and Portugal: It is the presence of puppet Angolan groups on Portuguese territory from where they prepare subversive activities against the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

The puppet groups that are in the service of North American imperialists and racist South Africans continue to move about freely on Portuguese territory in spite of the fact that the Angolan government has already expressed several times its concern over the issue which until now has never been given particular attention by the Portuguese authorities.

How can the Angolan Government believe in honest cooperation with a friendly country which protects activities that are hostile to its sovereignty? It is high time the Portuguese authorities adopted a clearer attitude toward rapprochment with the People's Republic of Angola and respected the compromise agreements signed.

In accordance with its foreign policy, the People's Republic of Angola is prepared to cooperate with all states in the world, irrespective of their political or ideological systems, on the basis of mutual benefit, respect of territorial integrity, and peaceful coexistence.

As a sovereign state, the People's Republic of Angola cannot accept external pressures against its own sovereignty to recognize puppet groups in the service of forces allied with imperialism and which use racist South Africa against the Angolan populations.

The Angolan state has already defined its stand clearly with regard to the bandit groups which sow seeds of death among the peaceful Angolan people. The idea persisting in certain Portuguese political circles that peace will never be possible in Angola until a so-called government of national unity including the UNITA puppets is formed cannot but be considered as an ill-willed policy, prejudicial to relations between the two nations.

The puppets have had the sympathy of certain sectors of Portuguese political life for a long time. As Savimbi himself arrogantly asserted, there are governments which have tried to communicate with us better.

Palpable facts have already been presented to the Portuguese authorities by the Angolan authorities illustrating the free movement of counterrevolutionaries belonging to UNITA and other organizations in Portugal. Meetings and press conferences are held frequently in the Portuguese capital with the aim of establishing plans of criminal acts against an independent state with whom Portugal intends to have friendly relations.

The puppet propaganda continues to circulate freely in the main Portuguese towns with the aim of discrediting the legitimate Government of Angola and informing the public about the stark enemies of the Angolan fatherland which for its own merit has opted for a socialist society.

Therefore, like all peoples, the Angolan people have their own personality and the right to chose the path they want to follow. They refuse by all means anyone's compulsory neocolonialist ideas.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Said Ready for Talks

MB240653 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] A spokesman from the Portuguese Foreign Ministry told an ANGOP correspondent in Lisbon yesterday that Jaime Gama, the Portuguese foreign minister, would be ready to hold talks in Luanda if the Angolan authorities so suggested. Jaime Gama, who will make a stopover in Luanda on his way to Sao Tome and Principe toward the middle of February, has not yet included in his agenda any official meeting with Angolan officials. This was revealed by the same source contacted by ANGOP.

The last meeting between Jaime Gama and Paulo Jorge, his Angolan counterpart, was held last October during Jorge's stopover in transit from New York to Luanda. If a meeting with Paulo Jorge becomes a reality, the issues discussed would certainly deal with the present state of bilateral relations, which have been progressively cooling due to the activities in Portugal of elements conspiring against the Angolan revolution.

Jorge, Congo's Nze Set Economic Cooperation Areas

MB230917 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Angola and the Congo are ready to establish cooperative relations in the fields of fisheries, education, communications, petroleum, and the joint exploitation of timber. The two countries' willingness to establish cooperative relations in these fields was expressed during talks held in Brazzaville between Pierre Nze, the Congolese foreign minister, and Comrade Paulo Jorge, the Angolan foreign minister, who visited the People's Republic of Congo from 16 to 19 January 1984.

The two ministers approved important recommendations for the strengthening of cooperation in these fields through meetings by

experts from the two countries, who will be charged with the task of studying the viability of future actions at the bilateral level. Paulo Jorge and Pierre Nze noted at the end of the talks the existence of compatible viewpoints on the international situation, particularly the problems now facing the African Continent.

MPLA 'Blind' to Destruction Caused by SWAPO

MB231500 [Clandestine] Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Compatriots and comrades. In our last program we referred to the issue of SWAPO, particularly the fact that this organization is in our country stealing our people's property, massacring the Angola people, and subjecting them to disgrace and death when SWAPO members are pursued by the South Africans.

While concluding the topic in our previous program we asked whether SWAPO was indeed a liberation movement for the independence of Namibia, or an instrument in the pay of Soviet imperialism for the implementation of people's designs for domination in this region of Africa? This question is justified by the fact that SWAPO is involved in the massacre of Angolan people in the provinces of Malanje and Bie, as well as other locations in our country. We ask if areas such as Calucinga, Andulo, Malanje, and Quibala are Namibian territories, or are the people of those areas enemies of Namibian independence? This fact clearly demonstrates that SWAPO has abandoned the principles of liberation of the Namibian people to line up with the MPLA and Cubans as internationalist mercenaries in the service of the imperialist ambitions of the USSR, which seeks military hegemony in southern Africa to facilitate its domination of peoples and the exploitation of their resources. Accordingly, SWAPO has lost its right as a fighter of liberty, and its decision to line up with the MPLA and the Cubans in the massacre of the Angolan people in the fight against UNITA will lead SWAPO to the common end faced by all unjust causes: defeat.

Angola is not the only country bordering Namibia; Zambia and Botswana also border Namibia. But these countries are aware of the danger they faced in using their countries as SWAPO bases. Because South Africans would carry out hot-pursuit operations against SWAPO elements, they decided to expell SWAPO from their countries and withdrew their material assistance for it. Zambia and Botswana now pretend to support SWAPO by signing resolutions and motions in the meetings of the so-called Frontline States, but they do not allow SWAPO's movement in their countries.

Mozambique, which also belongs to the six so-called Frontline States, preferred to opt for talks with South Africa, thus reviewing its position in order to safegaurd the interests of its people. Mozambique now agrees that the way to stability in the area is to talk with South Africa. Frelimo agrees with UNITA. Why is the MPLA blind and deaf to the disgrace and death caused by SWAPO in our country? Why has the MPLA agreed to be the only one to take on the SWAPO problem as its own, even if that attitude costs our people's lives? It is because the MPLA does not decide on its own its political. The MPLA is a group of puppets responding to Moscow's whistles who have nothing to do with the happiness and well-being of our people. All our people from Cabinda to Cunene and from Moxico to Lobito must be aware of this, so that united we may immediately carry out actions against the coalition of mercenary internationalists and the displaced MPLA elements under the mastery of the Cubans and the patronage of Soviet imperialism.

UNITA Chief of Staff Issues Communique on Offensive

MB231920 [Clandestine] Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Communique issued by Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutila, UNITA chief of the General Staff; date and place not given]

[Text] In continuation of the general offensive against the Cubans, Russians, and members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in the northern part of the country, UNITA forces mounted the following outstanding operations from 5 to 9 December 1983:

On 7 December the enemy barracks at Cassenge-Chilata in Huila Province were taken. A total of 15 FAPLA traitors were killed and 10 AK weapons were captured, as well as a large amount of ammunition of various calibers, equipment, and many uniforms. On the same day, a column of eight vehicles, including an assault vehicle carrying Cubans and FAPLA forces, was attacked on the (Cateruge-Marumbule) road. A total of three (Heinshel) vehicles were destroyed, with license No AAL-79-72 [as heard], one Bedford with license No ALA-87-55, and a Datsun with license No AAD-40-05. Three Cuban mercenaries, including a lieutenant second class named (Eugenio Paulo Orneuas de Castro), and 13 FAPLA members were killed.

On 6 December our forces attacked the commune of Chilata, killing 35 FAPLA traitors and capturing 5 of them, including an officer candidate [aspirante] named Joao Antonio. Our forces also seized 66 weapons, including 60 G-3's and 6 AK's, 81,250 rounds of ammunition for G-3's, 244 rounds of PPSH ammunition, and 32 (?130-mm) rounds, and freed 756 people. On 5 December, a vehicle detonated an antitank mine on the Lubango-Benguela road, which completely destroyed the vehicle in the resulting fire. The vehicle was a reconnaissance vehicle for a column which was forced to return to base.

On 8 December our forces gloriously took the enemy camp of Catata in Huila Province. A total of 25 FAPLA traitors were confirmed killed. A Portuguese man from Coimbra named (Augusto da Cruz Martins) was captured. A total of 33 AK's, 60 RPG-7 bombs, 2,500 items of various types, and 25 rifle magazines were seized. Three UNITA members were killed.

On 6 December in Bie Province our forces attacked a battalion of the enemy's 1st Brigade in the area of Andulo- Cassumbe. A total of 23 FAPLA traitors were killed and 12 were seriously injured, and 470 people, including men, women and children, who were under enemy control were freed. A total of 25 G-3 arms, 2 RPG-7's, an 82-mm mortar, and various items were

captured. On 7 December our forces took the enemy post of Capolo and killed a total of 27 FAPLA members. Our forces freed 600 people and seized 210 weapons, 50 wooden ammunition boxes for different types of ammunition, uniforms, and a large quantity of medicine. We suffered one dead, while two of our men were wounded.

In the Province of Lunda, on 6 December, our forces attacked two Scania vehicles with license no. AAN-3621 and AAL-17-09 on the Luso-Saurimo road, totally destroying them and killing their occupants. In the Province of Cuanza Sul, on 8 December, a Bedford vehicle with license No AAB-19-16 was attacked on the Novo Redondo-Gabela road while carrying FAPLA soldiers. Seven FAPLA traitors were killed in this attack and five weapons were captured, while the vehicle was damaged beyond repair.

As long as the Luanda regime does not want to hold talks, the struggle will be inevitable until the Cubans leave Angola.

The struggle will triumph. United we shall win.

Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutila, chief of General Staff.

BOTSWANA

State's Commitment to Multiparty Democracy Stressed

MB210927 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, has said that Botswana will adhere to her political system of a multiparty democracy as prescibed by the constitution. Speaking in Phitshane Polopo on Thursday, on the first day of a 7-day tour in which he is accompanied by the minister of home affairs, Mrs Kebatshabile Disele, Mr Mogwe said that Botswana was the only country in Africa without political detainees or people in exile for political reasons. Mr Mogwe said that people in many countries were ruled by one-party governments, and had no freedom to criticize their governments.

The minister encouraged people who had registered for the coming elections to vote, and advised them to keep their registration cards safe until they have voted.

On foreign policy, Mr Mogwe said that Botswana was a non-aligned country and, as such, was on friendly terms with both Eastern and Western Bloc countries. He also said that Botswana is a member of a number of organizations such as the Organization of African Unity, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Commonwealth, and the Frontline States. On the issue of refugees, Mr Mogwe warned that Botswana would not harbor people who were fighting their own elected governments. He stated that only those people who left their countries as genuine refugees would be accomodated in Botswana.

Speaking on the recent incidents along the Botswana-Zibmabwe border, Mr Mogwe said that there had been a chain of discussions between the governments of the two countries in an effort to normalize relations.

Party Leader Assails 'Retrogressive' Labor Laws

MB230650 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] The president of the Botswana People's Party, Dr (Maripe), said yesterday that the Government of Botswana has allowed workers in the country to engage in collective bargaining for as long as what he termed the slave master pleased. Speaking as guest speaker at the annual general conference of the Botswana diamond sorter's union, Dr (Maripe) said that the relationship between workers and the employees of (?Datswana) leaves much to be desired, and that there is an inflow of unskilled expatriates entering the hierarchy of the company. He labeled Orapa as a state within a state, where people who live there are treated as if they are not in Botswana.

Dr (Maripe) charged that the government was losing its direction and ideas as to where it was going. He said it was neccessary for the government, if it wanted to engage in any socially perceived change, to consistantly consult with the workers. He also called on the workers to be punctual and diligent, and urged them to work hard to contribute to the economy of the country.

Earlier when opening the conference, the chairmen of the Botswana Diamond Valuing Company Worker's Union, Mr (Majare) said a free and democratic trade union can and does play a vital role in the struggle for a humane and domecratic society. Mr (Majare) said that while the first task of the trade unionists has always been the improvement of the economic and social conditions of their members and workers in general, they have at the same time contributed immensely to the wellbeing of the community as a whole.

He said free trade unions claimed the right to be consulted at all levels on social and economic decisions that affect the position of the workers. He said the government had deviated from the right path and followed the one of retrogression by enacting labor laws which are in conflict and contrast with the freedom and principles of freedom of association and democracy.

Official Admits RSA-Bound Trains Segregated

MB231550 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] A report by BOPA quotes a ministry official as having admitted that a form of apartheid continues to be practiced on the passenger trains travelling through Botswana to South Africa, despite complaints from members of the public. BOPA says an official of the Ministry of Works and Communications has confirmed that passengers travelling from Zimbabwe to South Africa through Botswana have to be booked on the basis of race.

BOPA wrote a similar story last year which revealed that some carriages on the south-bound trains were kept empty to be used exclusively by white passengers in Mafikeng, in order to comply with the requirements of South African apartheid laws.

According to the latest report, the Ministry of Works and Communications says this is true. The ministry official is further

quoted as having said that the National Railways of Zimbabwe have no objection in booking passengers of all races in mixed first- and second-class compartments, but as soon as the trains get to Mafikeng, the so-called non-whites are asked to vacate certain compartments for whites. He said to avoid having passengers kicked out they are booked separately.

An official of the National Railways of Zimbabwe says it is a well-known fact that when one arrives in South Africa things change. He is quoted as saying that although there is no discrimination on the basis of color in Botswana and Zimbabwe, the current compliance with the apartheid requirements of South Africa has been forced on railways officials.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Reaffirms Pledge To Hold Elections

MB230730 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has commended the chiefs, development committees, and the whole community of Likolobeng in the Senqunyane constituency for their support and their confidence in him and the ruling Basotho National Party [BNP].

Addressing a national gathering at Likolobeng, Ha Monyane, yesterday, the prime minister said he would continue to place the interests of the Basotho nation before everything else. He reassured the people of Senqunyane that nothing would stop him from raising the national standard of living and giving the Basotho the dignity they deserved among the nations of the world.

The prime minister urged the nation to judge for itself the progress that Lesotho has made since independence despite destructive opposition from minority parties. He said these parties had succeeded only in destroying themselves and were now jealous of the confidence the Basotho nation has in him.

The prime minister reaffirmed that Lesotho is going for general elections after the dissolution of Parliament, and said he is sure the BNP will win the elections with a landslide majority. The prime minister urged the Basotho to reject sellouts such as Mr (Tsidiso Magage), who he said were barking at the passing caravan instead of returning home to contest the elections. He said Mr (Magage) and the rest of the self-exiled Basotho should freely return home since nobody is interested in their stay in Botswana or anywhere else. Dr Jonathan said as far as he has heard from the police, only Mr Ntsu Mokhehle will be tried in the courts of law for his criminal acts, such as the killing of innocent Basotho by his so-called Lesotho Liberation Army.

In response to a request for a road linking (Nyakosuba) and (Drayapoliboya), the prime minister assured the people of Senqunyane that their request would be favorably considered by the government, stressing that he placed his entire life in the service of the Basotho nation more than ever before.

At the gathering the people of Senqunyane constituency donated the sum of 600 maluti towards the prime minister's emergency fund of victims of South African attacks on Lesotho. The gathering was attended by more than 10,000 BNP flag-waving people.

Addressing the prime minister's gathering at Likolobeng, the minister of cooperatives and rural developments, the Honorable V.M. Makhele, said the drought relief food must be distributed to every victim of last year's drought irresptective of creed, color, social, or political status. The minister said the government had learned with regret that certain families were being discriminated against in the distribution of the drought relief food, on the grounds that husbands or sons are working in South African mines and firms. The minister said such practices were a deliberate and malicious misinterpretation of the government's good intentions. He urged the chairman of the drought relief food, and town secretary for district coordination, Mr (A.S.R. Ntepe), and all district coordinators to ensure that this practice ends at once, and to bring to book anybody found doing it or campaigning thus.

Mr Makhele went on to say the enemies of the government were all out once again to mislead the nation, just as they did with the Mansatlala scheme a few years ago. He urged Basotho throughout the country and abroad to beware of certain political self-seekers who, he said, were already puffed up with election fever and crossed Lesotho's borders to get instruction from the masters outside the country in order to establish puppet political parties to contest the coming election.

'Self-Exiles' Assailed

MB230958 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The spokesman for the Lesotho Government said yesterday that self-exiled (Tsidiso Magage) and his gang will stop at nothing to defame Lesotho in order to please their foreign masters. The spokesman said (Tsidiso Magage) and his gang, having realized their self-destruction in Lesotho politics, and in deceiving themselves about the situation in Lesotho, seem to believe that foreign media have any influence on the minds of the Basotho nation. [sentence as heard]

The spokesman said (Tsidiso Magage) and his gang would be well advised to note that the power of the prime minsiter, Dr Leabua Jonathan, and the Basotho National Party government arises from men and women in and outside Lesotho, and not from the self-exiles who back the passing caravan of victory far from home.

The spokesman said (Tsidiso Magage) and gang have been told several times to come home and collect the particles of his shattered Basotholand Congress Party [BCP] if he can, but he should expect questions from the children born after his self-exile about the BCP intentions in establishing the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army, known as BCP murder squads, against Basotho and national property.

MOZAMBIQUE

U.S. Dissatisfaction With S. African Policy Cited

MB240650 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 20 Jan 84

["Insight This Week" program]

[Excerpts] Last Monday, the Mozambique and South African authorities met for talks in Maputo and Pretoria. Much has been written and said about the situation in Mozambique at this important moment in southern African history, but in "Insight This Week" we will be looking at the political and economic context in South Africa itself.

Massive military spending has turned South Africa into a major military threat with nuclear potential. This has caused growing concern around the world, and was one of the topics that was referred to a few days ago by a distinguished visitor to Mozambique, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the British Antiapartheid Movement.

And it is not only progressive organizations in the West which are concerned about Pretoria's policies. Professor (Michael Clark) of the U.S. Navy postgraduate school is an establishment figure who recently wrote a lengthy article which indicates U.S. dissatisfaction with South African behavior. Here is an extract from (Clark's) article:

It would be a serious mistake for South African officials to believe that aiding Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement in Angola would work to their advantage with regard to the United States. If the goal is a reduction of Cuban and Soviet influence in Angola, most American analysts now believe that support for UNITA is counterproductive. What will be required, instead, is a more flexible interpretation, not necessarily an abandonment of the principle of linkage of a Namibian independence settlement to a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. This means recognizing that the Angolan Government cannot be expected to agree to a settlement that it views as tantamount to committing suicide. If South Africa is willing to aid in the effort to find such a formula, the prospects for a settlement may prove to be far better than most observers currently (?believe). If it is not, then a deterioration in U.S. South African relations appears inevitable.

With regard to Mozambique, the prospects for a successful result hinge on South Africa's ability to develop e more subtle, complex understanding of the Mozambique Government than is entailed in Pretoria's view that South Africa is a target for total onslaught.

Prof (Clark) went on to speak of improved relations between Mozambique and the United States over the last year, noting that this rapprochement had required changes in the Reagan administration's perception of the Mozambique Government. Prof (Clark) said: Both sides had had to demonstrate their willingness to acknowledge and be responsive to the legitimate interests of the other. And then he added: A similiar degree of mutual understanding would be necessary if a South African-Mozambique rapprochement is to occur. On the South African side, that will require recognition that while Mozambique can be expected to agree to measures South Africa considers necessary to satisfy its minimum interests, Mozambique cannot be expected to make concessions that would fundamentally weaken its own security and internal legitimacy. Mozambique is not Botswana, Lesotho, or Swaziland, and no successful neogtiations can be based on a belief that it is or will become such. Prof (Clark) also revealed quite clearly the U.S. interest in the problem. He quotes U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Frank Wisner: We recognize that a South Africa beset by real or imagined enemies and out of touch with the West can do grave damage to our interests in the region. That is a point we have made clear to Pretoria — a constructive relationship with the West is not a one-way street. The inference in Prof (Clark's) article is clear: The United States does not want a Soviet or Cuban military presence in southern Africa, but Pretoria's policy has been the cause of just such a presence.

USSR-Supplied Fishing Vessel Arrives in Maputo

MB240812 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] One of the three fishing vessels supplied to our country by the Soviet Union under the existing cooperation agreements between the two countries arrived in Maputo yesterday. The vessel, which was officially put into service today, is called *Pambene*, after one of the big lakes of Gaza Province, and has an annual capacity of about 1,800 tons of fish. The remaining vessels are expected to arrive in Maputo at the beginning of 1985 and 1986.

SOUTH AFRICA

Newspaper Editor Appears in Court for Citing ANC

MB231600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The editor of *THE STAR*, Mr Harvey Tyson, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this morning on charges of contravening the Internal Security Act. Mr Tyson has been charged in three capacities as representative of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, as editor of *THE STAR*, and in his personal capacity. Mr Tyson is alleged to have quoted the banned president of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, in *THE STAR* on 6 September without the permission of the minister [as heard].

SWAZILAND

Leaders Summoned for District Meetings

MB211258 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1130 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Announcement "from the king"; live or recorded — date not given]

[Text] Greetings, fellow countrymen, this is Mndeni Shabalala [head of the constituencies] speaking. I have been instructed by the king [inkhosi; alternate translation: monarch], countrymen,

to call upon the elders, chiefs, heads of Tinkhundla [constituencies], the members of the Electoral College, and members of Parliament of each district.

Firstly, this announcement is directed at Manzini District, and requires the presence of all those I have already mentioned, the elders of this Manzini District and the chiefs of this district, and also the members of the Electoral College, together with elected members of Parliament from Manzini District. As I have already said, these men are all requested to be present at the Manzini District Commissioner's Office at 0800 on the 25th of this very month. There is work to be delegated by the king to these elders, chiefs, and the senior princes of the country.

Secondly, in Lubombo District the senior princes, chiefs, heads of the Tinkhundla, members of the Electoral College, and members of Parliament for the Lubombo District are also requested to present themselves at Siteki on the 26th of this very month at 0800. Countrymen, you are all urged to be present, having being notified. A new chief of the district will be appointed, as you all are aware of the new changes.

Thirdly, in Hhohho District, here in Mbabane, on the 27th of this very month, also at 0800, we request the presence of those already mentioned — our elders, senior princes, chiefs, heads of Tinkhundla, members of the Electoral College, and members of Parliament from Hhohho District. They too must present themselves at 0800 in Mbabane. No one is to be absent.

Lastly, in Shiselweni District in Nhlangano town, here too all senior princes, chiefs, heads of the Tinkhundlas of the Shiselweni District, and members of Parliament from Shiselweni must present themselves on Monday the 23d of this very month at 0800.

It is requested that this announcement be repeated for the benefit of those who did not hear it and because the time of these meetings is almost upon us. Countrymen, I do hope that our ancestors will help in the running of the king's work.

Thank you, countrymen. This is Mndeni Shabalala. All hail his majesty!

Bhekimpi Tells Parliament To 'Toe Official Line'

MB240857 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Jan 84 pp 1, 20

[Excerpts] Tough new legislation banning women from wearing trousers, miniskirts and see-throughs is in the pipeline.

In a major policy speech in Parliament yesterday, the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, said he had received a number of complaints from members of the public about the wearing of trousers and mini-skirts by women.

In a wide-ranging speech, Prince Bhekimpi attacked women's liberation movements, accusing them of being extremists.

Prince Bhekimpi warned MP's not to be big-headed and lose respect for the hereditary leaders ranging from members of the Royal Family to chiefs and other traditional patriachs.

"We all know we are equal as MP's, but we must not forget who is who in our traditional life," he said.

"Princes will be princes, chiefs will be chiefs, and tindvuna will be tindvuna."

He also warned against destructive criticism, rumour mongering and gossiping among MP's.

"If MP's want to say anything, they must say it in this house and not go about grumbling in the streets after parliamentary sessions," he said. "Such behaviour destroys nations."

He warned that MP's should toe the official line and ask for direction from the elders when they have political questions. He said diverting from the official political policy directions by MP's would be unacceptable.

"We know that some people might have their own ulterior motives and they might try to use this Parliament as a facade," he said.

"If you see or hear of any colleagues going out of step pull them by the ear," he said.

ZIMBABWE

Officials Discuss Upcoming ZANU-PF Congresses

MB231520 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, says this year's three ZANU-PF congresses will be very crucial in the growth and transformation of the party. Opening a 5-day ZANU-PF workshop for provincial information officers in Harare today, Comrade Muzenda urged participants to inform Zimbabweans about party news and resolutions. The deputy prime minister said participants should be able to tell the public why the National Women's and Youth Congresses are to be held, and also why the government has chosen a socialist path.

The workshop is being attended by about 30 participants from all over the country, and is being sponsored by ZANU-PF and the Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communications.

Addressing the same workshop, the party's acting publicity and information secretary, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, warned party members to be vigilant, adding that the party's history shows that it has always had elements who do not know how to lose gracefully. He said ZANU-PF has succeeded where other political parties failed because of its well-defined goals and objectives, as well as its leadership, which is broad-based.

'Thousands' Demonstrate Against Mutare Mayor

MB240900 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Thousands of women and youths in Mutare yesterday demonstrated against the mayor, Councillor Davidson Jahwi, and called for the dissolution of his council. ZIANA reports that the demonstration paralyzed the liquor outlets and vegetable markets in the high-density suburbs. Demonstrators interviewed by ZIANA said their action was in protest against a statement by Councillor Jahwi earlier this month in which, they said, he attacked the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzende. They also said that the Mutare City Council has not been able to provide adequate accommodation for its people.

Emergency Council Meeting Called

MB231400 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] ZIANA reports that the mayor of Mutare, Councillor Davidson Jahwi, has called an emergency council meeting following yesterday's wave of demonstrations. During the demonstrations protesters called for the resignation of the mayor and the dissolution of his council. The meeting was to begin this afternoon.

Meanwhile demonstrations are said to have continued in the city this morning.

Civic Center Closed

MB231904 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] The Mutare City Council town clerk, Mr Verbs Mutamisa, today closed the Civic Center and ordered workers to go home following a demonstration there by thousands of women who are demanding the resignation of the mayor, Councillor Davidson Jahwi. A senior police officer, Comrade Luke Mudzongo, appealed to the demonstrators not to become violent and refrain from damaging public property. The town clerk has ordered the council workers to report for duty tomorrow.

Meanwhile, it is not known whether an emergency meeting which was called this afternoon by the mayor was held.

No Decision on Dispute

MB240709 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] The Mutare City Council yesterday held an emergency meeting, but no decision was made on how to solve the dispute between councillors and protesters. The meeting was held at (Wisehour) Hotel, because the civic center was still beseiged by demonstrators. After the meeting, the mayor of Mutare, Councillor Davidson Jahwi, told ZIANA that the council will make a decision after consulting with the minister of local government and town planning, Comrade Enos Chikowore. Unconfirmed reports say Comrade Chikowore is expected to arrive in the city today.

Meanwhile, the demonstrators have reiterated that they will not leave the civic center until the mayor resigns. They are also demanding that the whole council should be dissolved and new councillors elected.

New Provincial System 'Dovetails' With Party Setup

MB231035 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] We see that Mugabe is to institute a new system of provinces and provincial administrations in the very near future. What you might not know, but what he himself admitted, is that the new provincial setup will dovetail very neatly with the ZANU-PF provincial setup. In layman's terms, this simply means that the country will conform in every detail to the party and to the party's military districts as well.

No one inside or outside the party is any longer making bones about the desire on the part of ZANU-PF to become the absolute dictators of 1-party state. Each province will be burdened down with a monolithic ZANU-PF administration, and no one, no matter how talented, will be admitted unless he carries the party card. What Mugabe does not say is that each province will also enjoy the presence of a provincial military establishment, with a military governor. This military governor will either act in parallel with or be subservient to the provincial governor. But in either way, they will both be ZANU-PF stooges.

When all this comes to pass in the very near future, what price the opposition parties or organizations then? Does anyone honestly believe that the United African National Congress will be able to conduct a rally, or even a house meeting, in any of the provinces under total ZANU-PF military police and administrative control? We would highlight as proof of our contention the closing paragraph of this story on the front page of *THE HERALD* on 4 January. It say, quoting Mugabe, that various bodies would be represented on the provincial council, including the party, and everyone in an area had to work together. In other words, adapt or die, and never forget — there is always (Mushumbiku) for the more recalcitrant in our midst, and color is not criterion to detention.